ROBERT, PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

The Bombay Gazette

No. 52,814—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
* PENINSULAR	5791	A. G. Cubitt	14th March
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	21st "
* MASSILIA	8011	G. W. Cockman	28th "
M.L. ARABIA	7993	T. Leigh	4th April
* PENINSULAR	5794	A. G. Cubitt	11th "
M.L. BRITANNIA	8535	F. H. Seymour	18th "
* MASSILIA	8011	G. W. Cockman	25th "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	2nd May
* PENINSULAR	5791	A. G. Cubitt	9th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7954	R. H. Gordon	16th "
* INDIA	7911	F. W. Vibert	23rd "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5214	A. G. Cubitt	30th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Bristol transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there for Bristol, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 2 P.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 10th March, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
ACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and GOVERNMENTS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
[illegible]	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st April 1903.
[illegible]	C. Bellen	4,191	1st May, 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600,	Rs. 325,	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
[illegible]	P. Mocenni	4,093	18th Mar. 1903
[illegible]	[illegible]dani	3,309	28th Mar. 1903
[illegible]	[illegible]everich	4,191	18th April 1903
[illegible]	[illegible]ngnone	3,013	11th May 1903
[illegible]	[illegible]		Will call at Piræus.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 602.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the Rh. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELPOMENE		2,971	30th Mar., 1903

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 32, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 20th February, 1903.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dagay Fremy	26th Apr. 1903.
TONKIN	6,351	Schmitz	7th May 1903.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	X	4th June 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONKIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "CALEDONIEN," 4,232 tons, Captain X....., to sail on or about the 1st April, 1903.
For farther particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS,
(ESTABLISHED 1867.)
8, Hornby Road—BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA—8, Dalhousie Square, E.
KARACHI—Bunder Road,
LONDON—(Head Office), 7, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
MARSEILLES—82, Rue de la Republique.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph
CAPE TOWN—92, Adderley Street, S.A.
DURBAN S.A.—Gardiner Street.
JOHANNESBURG—7, Tyne Buildings, Market Street, S. A.

PASSENGER SEASON, 1902.

PASSAGES secured by P. & O., Austrian Lloyds, Messageries, Rubattino, Anchor, and the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.
SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England from Rs. 200.
"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.
REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.
SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.
PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.
CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.
PASSENGERS metal Railway Stations and conducted on board or to Hotels.
PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.
BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.
DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.
SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.
SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.
TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut out from same, forwarded economically.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 20th March, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on TUESDAY, the 17th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KERBELLA," 1,993 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KISTNA," 1,182 tons, on THURSDAY, 19th March at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN AND CAPE COLONY PORTS.

S.S. "VIRAWA," 3,333 tons, on or about MONDAY, 16th March.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 21st March.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 14th March, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the First mail Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co, London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES
AT
REDUCED RATES,

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.
COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and ticket supplied from any part of the World to India.
PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.
PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.
DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—*A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.*

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

KEATING'S POWDER

IS HARMLESS to Animal Life.

KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES,

The genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is perfectly safe and mild, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Druggists.

Proprietor: THOMAS KEATING, London.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

ARE YOU A CONNOISSEUR IN TEA

A DAILY TREAT IS
BRITANNIA BRAND TEAS.

THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL AWARDED IN POONA EXHIBITION.

Tea in Perfection from the Tea Plant to the Tea Cup in its Native Purity. | Exquisite Flavour. Delicate Aroma. Youngest Growths. | Choicest of Tea at the lowest possible cost and saving all middlemen's profits.

Important to Mofussil; Free Delivery on their Station.
Prices from Re. 1-12 to As. 11 Per Packet.

J. E. MODY,
TEA AND COFFEE MART,
HORNBY ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

ALL INTENDING ASSURERS should apply for the Rates and conditoins of the

ORIENTAL

which are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its formation.

LOANS ON THE COMPANY'S POLICIES
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
Immediate payment of Claims on proof of oath and title.

ENDOWMENTS
AND
ANNUITIES
ON
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application at the Company's Office,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY,

E. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

THE FIRST & THE LAST TIME

WE WILL GIVE
Rs. 7,000
Inclusive of a Pair of Handsome GOLD BRACELETS set with Diamonds and Emeralds, valued at
Rs. 2,000
FIRST PRIZE.

Prize Tickets will be presented free of cost, up to the 28th March, 1903,
To the Purchasers
— OF A —
STERLING CHAIN,
Re. 1-8
— OR A —
SET OF SOVEREIGN STUDS,
Re. 1-8
— OR AN —
ENGLISH-MAKE TIMEPIECE,
Rs. 3-8
(WITH 5 YEARS' GUARANTEE.)
— OR A —
LADY'S OR GENT'S SILVER WATCH,
Rs. 7-8
(WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.)

We highly recommend these well-finished articles, good for rough use and well worth the money.

THE DRAWING WILL BE HELD ON THE 4TH APRIL, 1903.
ON THE
"ART UNION PRINCIPLE"

In the presence of Representatives of Local Newspapers and the Public who are invited to witness the *ona fide* Drawing.

PRIZES.

		Rs.
1 Prize	(Pair of Gold Bracelets set with Diamond)	2,000
4 Prizes	(Pair each of Gold well-finished Bracelets) Rs. 150 each	600
1 Prize	Cash	500
2 Prizes	" 150 "	300
3 Do.	" 75 "	225
2 Do.	" 50 "	100
25 Do.	" 25 "	625
10 Do.	" 20 "	200
50 Do.	" 15 "	750
50 Do.	" 10 "	500
50 Do.	" 5 "	250
100 Do.	" 4 "	400
100 Do.	" 3 "	300
125 Do.	" 2 "	250
523 Prizes	Total	7,000

N.B.—Out-station Orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. System.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
ART JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
178, DHURRUMTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Diseases, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s, 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials,

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS,

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s, 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

W. B. GREEN & CO.'S

APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT.

OYSTERS NOW IN SEASON.

COOMBE'S xxxx STOUT & McEWAN'S ALE ON DRAUGHT.

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS & DINNERS

TABLE D'HOTE or A LA CARTE.

served till 8-45 P.M.

SPECIAL LADIES ROOM FOR LIGHT REFRESHMENTS.

ICE CREAMS, CAKES, THE LATEST AMERICAN DRINKS

THE BAND OF THE XXIII BOMBAY RIFLES

PLAYS EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING from 7 to 9 o'clock.

THE ITALIAN STORES,

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY; AND TO THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'WAR.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA Cheeses.
FINEST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS, (French Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose); and in oil in Bottles.
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkraut
TUNNY FISH IN OIL (French and Italian)
CAVIARE.
SARDINES, Royans Victoria. " a la Tomate. Plain in finest Lucca oil.
BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles.

MASTIC de CHIO 2-8 Bot. Vermouth (Italian and French) Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Lacrima, Christi and Marsala. Cherry and Blackberry Brandy. Asti Spumant and Duc de Marsat (champagne.)

Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Soup Paste, Lentilles, Beans, Gram (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Almonds, Italian Lemons, Malaga Raisins and Figs (Naples.)

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

A GOOD CIGAR

SHOULD POSSESS

FRAGRANT BOUQUET

AND

DELIGHTFUL FLAVOUR.

IT SHOULD DRAW

EASILY

AND

BE MADE OF THE

BEST TOBACCO.

BAHADURS

POSSESS ALL THESE QUALITIES.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS.

LONDON AND PARIS EXCHANGE, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £100,000.
GENERAL MINING BANKERS.

Business in all Mining Shares quoted or not quoted on the London Stock Exchange.
Advances made on Mining Shares at 6 per cent. per annum.
MINING PROPERTIES NEGOTIATED.

LONDON AND PARIS EXCHANGE, LIMITED.
Basildon House, Moorgate Street, London, E.C.

President:—
ALEXIS MORETON MANDEVILLE.

Cablegrams:—
"PLENARILY LONDON."

Bedford McNeil Morsing and Neal } Codes

N.B.—A Handbook fully explaining the business operations of the Exchange can be had on application free from the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JEWELLERY REPAIRS.

THE ATTENTION of JEWELLERY WEARERS is particularly directed to the danger of loss of Gems from imperfect or worn settings or weak claws and the necessity of having all settings inspected occasionally. Those who have jewels are, as a rule, exceedingly careful of them and if there is any suspicion that they are insecure in setting or otherwise they should at once be attended to to prevent loss.

We undertake not only to Manufacture Ornaments of all description but also undertake all kinds of JEWELLERY REPAIRS and are able from our large collection of Loose Gems to match Gems in replacement of those found missing.

WATCH REPAIRS.

We undertake the REPAIR of WATCHES, CLOCKS and other MECHANICAL INSTRUMENTS in a REASONABLE TIME and at a MODERATE COST. We employ the most skilled and intelligent labour in this Department which enable us to guarantee all work that we do.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS AND WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

(ESTABLISHED 1856).

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LD.
(ESTABLISHED 1782).

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE Co.,
now merged in the ROYAL INSURANCE, CO.
(ESTABLISHED 1850).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

BEST CUMBERLAND HAM, on cut	Rs.	2-8 per lb.
FRESH COFFEE, (ground while you wait)	"	1-4 "
MARRONS GLACE'S	"	2 "

FONDANTS, CHOCOLATES, CAKES, PASTRY, etc., manufactured fresh daily on the premises.

ICES THREE KINDS DAILY.

BIRTHDAY, CHRISTENING AND WEDDING CAKES

A SPECIALITY.

PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

Up-country orders carefully attended to by the Proprietors.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 3	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	39 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 8	34
35	31 6	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 3	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 5	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 8	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	46 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	46 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	59 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

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(b.) No. 1 .....Brahms.
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BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 14th March, 1903.

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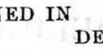

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A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux
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COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
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ACKERMANN LAURANCE.	Saumur.
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If you have not achieved the success to which your abilities and talents justly entitle you, if you would like to secure a good paying position, obtain an increase in salary, if you care to rise higher in your accepted business or calling, if you desire to wield a greater influence over others, if you care to win the love or friendship of some one you know, or if you long for fame or renown, you should write for a copy of this remarkable book at once.

The following extracts from a few of the letters received from some of the people who have read the book give an idea of its unusual character and great value:

Mrs. Mary Milner, 312, D, Street, Pueblo, Colo. in a recent letter, says:

"I was so sick and worried I could not eat or sleep, I used the methods on myself with wonderful success. To-day I am perfectly well. I would not part with the information you gave me for any money."

Mr. T. L. Lindenstruth, 20, East South Street, Wilkesbarre, Pa., says: "Your work on personal magnetism is a fortune to any one starting in life. It is absolutely sure to bring success."

A. J. McGinnis, 60, Ohio Street, Allegheny, Pa., says: "When I wrote for your book I was labouring by the day. Now I am managing a business. This is certainly the best proof that could be offered of its great value. I advise every man who wishes to succeed in life to get a copy at once."

G. S. Lincoln, M. D., 101, Crutchfield Street, Dallas, Texas, writes: "Your methods of personal influence are marvellous. I have used them on my patients with wonderful results. They cure diseases when medicine and everything else fail."

S. R. King, M. D., Gilam, Ind., writes: "You have truly sent me the most remarkable book I have ever read. By the methods explained in your work headache, backache, rheumatism, and other diseases of long standing disappear like magic. Your instruction in personal magnetism is simply grand. It gives one a power and an influence over others which I did not dream it was possible for the average man to acquire. Your book is worth more than gold to any one starting in life. Its value cannot be estimated. My only regret is that it was not in my hands when I was a young man."

The New York Institute of Science has undertaken the free distribution of the book referred to. Big roller presses are running day and night to supply the demand until the Rs. 1,00,000 worth of books are distributed free. On account of the great expense incurred in preparing and printing this book, only those are requested to write for free copies who are specially interested and really and truly desire to achieve greater success, obtain more happiness, or in some way better their condition in life.

Please do not write through mere curiosity, as the free edition is limited. If you want a book write to-day, as the copies are going very fast. Never before in the history of the publishing business has there been such a demand for any book as to-day exists for "The Philosophy of Personal Influence."

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...ly reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Disease of the Bladder, &c. which for frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonizing death. For weaknesses arising from excesses, worry, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, as it promotes free secretion of the kidneys in order preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, originate entirely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; and by the use of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in nearly nine cases out of one hundred. Sold by chemists at 1s. 6d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. by all the principal Merchants in India.

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The Great European Remedy for Nervous & Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to indiscretion in early life, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 44s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; Weakness across the Loins, Sand, or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally.—Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled.—13½d., and 2s. 9d., per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' MEDICINES bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous venders for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the *Medical Adviser*, by Dr. DE ROOS, containing 192 pages, of information which every young man should possess, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of twelve penny stamps (English or Colonial), by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14, BOW COURT, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C., or obtainable of any of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MARCH 12.

The Bombay mails of the 28th ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

SECURITIES—		
2½ per cent. Consols	£91 5/8	= + 1/8
3 per cent. Rentes	Fcs 100 1/4	= + 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£106 1/2	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£96 1/2	= ,,
SILVER—		
Spot in London	22 5/8	= — 1/8
2 months hence	22 1/4	= — 1/4
Spot in New York	49	= — 1/4
EXCHANGES—		
Paris ...ques	25.17	= unchanged
Berlin	20.72	= + 1
New York Demand	4.86 3 4	= + 1/4
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 pr ct	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 3/4 pr ct	= — 1/8
6 ,, ,, ,,	3 5/8 pr ct	= unchanged
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 pr ct	= ,,
2 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 pr ct	= + 1/8
STREET—		
Day to-day loans	3 5/8 pr ct	= unchanged
7 day market loans	3 5/8 pr ct	= ,,

The Bank of England reserve is 47 per cent. of the liabilities.

Rubber.—Para Rubber, 3s. 9 1-4 l.

Linseed Bold 42 3-4. April-May. Sellers. Tone quiet.

Coffee in New York 5 3-4, plus 1-8

In Liverpool.—

Cotton Market closed easier. Sorats quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 6,000. Spot 5-32. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 62,000. Arrivals closed easier.

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.
5/13 —9	5/14 —9	5/15 —10	5/15 —10
July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct. Nov.
5/11 —10	5/01 —9	4/79 —10	4/63 —9
Nov.-Dec.			
4/55 —10			

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	19,000 bales.
Do. last year	21,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain	20,000 ,,
,, Continent	17,000 ,,
Mid.-Uplands	10.05 + 10
Futures, month of March	9.70 = 8
Do. do. July	9.51 — 6

In New Orleans—

Spot	9 11-16 —1-16
Futures month of June	9.60 —5
Do. September	8.89 —5
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, 12th March 1903:—

Cotton	13,010 bales.
Wheat	5,521 cwts.
Linseed	24,181 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	1,842 ,,
Gingellyseed	7,013 ,,
Poppyseed	2 ,,
Groundnuts	375 ,,
Castorseed	8,652 ,,
Rice	1,821 ,,
Myrabollams	2,573 ,,
Cottonseed	7,131 ,,

Imports of Treasure ex s. s. Egypt, from London.—

Gold Bullion	Rs. 8,71,689
Silver Bullion	,, 33,00,898

BOMBAY,-FRIDAY, MARCH 13.

Heavy shipments of cotton and other produce are now going forward, and the exports for the current month promise to be on a very large scale, but these shipments are the completion of contracts made much earlier in the season, and we hear general complaints of the great slackness in the demand from Europe for almost all our articles of export, and fresh business is said to be extremely difficult to put through. This depression in trade will doubtless soon pass off, as crops are marketed and prices become adjusted to those of the consuming centres, and a large business is anticipated before the monsoons arrive, as crops must move forward and cannot go largely into stock locally.

Early in the week advices from Liverpool and America reported declining prices in cotton, but later on a sharp advance was again advised, and see saw markets have since come to hand. There is apparently great doubts throughout the trade regarding the future, as shown by the fluctuations in New York and Liverpool during the week.

The prices locally have undergone but little change since last mail. Large stocks at Colaba cause holders to be anxious sellers, and any rise reported from the other side is met by free offers to buyers at previous rates current in Bombay, while a fall in Americans causes almost all buyers to withdraw offers. Business is, therefore, dragging, and is apparently confined to purchases of ready cotton to complete freight engagements for Europe, while for Japan a moderate business is reported for shipment this month, chiefly in Broach and other high class descriptions of cotton. The Sutta market has fluctuated following home advices.

The Seeds markets have shown slightly more activity during the past week, but the demand that has arisen was chiefly for purchases to complete shipments in loading steamers, and not for any increase in the enquiry from Europe, from which quarter exporters are receiving very slight encouragement. The amount of forward contracts for April-May delivery has been moderate this season, as the prices current in our local markets have always been considerably above the parity of home values, but as good crops are expected a large export is probable during the next few months as they come to market, and prices draw together. Linseed was steady early in the week with some enquiry for ready shipments, and the rate advanced to Rs 7-8 per cwt. At the close, however, a quieter tone is again apparent and the price has declined to Rs.7-6-8 for ready and forward delivery. Rapeseed has shown no change during the week, and the market closes quiet with little doing, ready or forward. Poppyseed is also quiet. The spot rate has declined to Rs 7-5 at which a small business was done. For April-May the quotation is unchanged at Rs. 7-4 with no demand. In Castorseed there is a little doing in ready at Rs 22-12 to Rs 23, forward no business reported. In Groundnuts the market is steady at Rs 34 to Rs 34-8 for ready. Gingellyseed has firmed up, and prices have advanced Re 1-2 to Rs 2 in the week, with a better demand, more or less for completing shipments. The recent heavy decline in prices caused some inquiry for Europe, which has again been checked by the present advance. The season is drawing to a close, though stocks are still fairly heavy after the record crop which has come to market. Maize is quiet but steady with little doing for export. In wheat, quotations are unchanged and at current prices there seems to be no enquiry from the Continent, and not much from Great Britain. Later in the season there may be some exports from Bombay, but there seems little probability of any large trade from this port.

The Freight market has been extremely dull throughout the week under review. The enquiry from shippers both for ready and forward shipment has fallen off considerably, and while heavy export lists are published daily, a number of rates have again appeared on the market and rates are depressed. It is rumoured that the settlement in Europe of previous sales of Cotton for March shipment is the cause of the rates of freight now offered locally. Business is decidedly slack and quotations are more or less nominal.

The following changes appear in the Bank of Bombay statement, dated 7th March, compared with the previous week:—

LIABILITIES.

Public Deposits	Rs. 8,87,301	Increase
Other Deposits	55,78,487	Increase
Sundries	20,138	Increase
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	4,36,541	Decrease
Other Authorized Securities	50,654	Decrease
Credits on Securities	3,99,245	Increase
Loans do.	11,35,492	Increase
Bills discounted & purchased	5,14,045	Increase
Balance with other Banks	63,393	Increase
Sundries	6,142	Increase
Cash	50 14,539	Increase

These figures show a decline of 37·06 lakhs in the trade demand. The Bank of Bengal statement, dated the 24th ultimo, shows the following changes compared with the previous week:—

Public Demand	Rs. 4 3-4	lakhs Decrease
Cash Head Office	1	,, Decrease
Do. Branches	10 1-2	,, Decrease
Government Deposits	4	,, Decrease
Bank's Investments	11	,, Increase

The Bank of Madras weekly cash balance was 14 1-2 lakhs up. The official rate of the Presidency Banks in Bengal and Madras was left unchanged at 8 per cent per annum, but the directors of the Bank of Bombay, at their meeting on Thursday afternoon, reduced the local Bank rate by one per cent., making it 7 per cent. per annum. The heavy imports of sovereigns from Australia and the large allotments of Councils have caused an easier feeling in the Money market, and the rate for short fixed deposits for one or two months is now 5 to 5 1-2 per cent per annum. The mail which arrived this morning has brought 66 1-2 lakhs of Council Bills to Bombay, and the incoming China mail, due on 16th instant, brings a further large consignments of sovereigns, the total amount advised from Australia for Ceylon and India by this mail being £630,0.0. With the large movements of crops now taking place in Bombay heavy sums are required for financing the same, but the almost unlimited supplies in sight must cause a very much easier tone in the Money market, as the trade demand eases off later in the season.

The mail of the 27th February brings £270,000 silver and £60,000 gold and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs. 1,80,000
Bombay	,, 63,50,000
Madras	,, 5,20,000
	Rs. 73,50,000

The mail of the 6th March brings £100,000 silver and £50,000 gold, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs. 43,30,000
Bombay	,, 31,30,000
Madras	,, 13,00,000
	Rs. 87,60,000

The mail of the 13th March brings £120,000 silver and £30,000 gold and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs 48,60,000
Bombay	,, 24,40,000
Madras	,, 15,60,000
	Rs. 88,60,000

At the weekly allotment on Wednesday of one crore of rupees 88·40 lakhs was taken in bills at Rs. 4 1-32d., and 11·60 lakhs in Telegraphic Transfers at Rs. 4 3-32d., tenderers receiving 15 per cent. A small extra allotment of Rs. 20,000 in Bills was made at Rs. 4 1-31d., and 2 lakhs of Telegraph Transfers at Rs. 4 1-31, both to Bombay. For next week the amount of the allotment has been reduced to Rs. 80 lakhs.

Sterling Exchange has remained practically unchanged since last mail 1-fd. Early in the week there was a good enquiry from the bazaar for Bank Demand at Rs. 4 3-32d., which was freely met, but though the rate was still available for the outgoing mail, it was not generally quoted at the close. Bank Telegraphic Transfer was offered daily at Rs. 4 1-16d for near delivery, and on Monday it was quoted in one quarter at Rs. 4 3-32d. for cash. But the latter rate has not since been available. For forward delivery there has been very little business passing, as both Banks and merchants are buyers at the same rates, and quotations are, therefore, more or less nominal. In Mercantile Paper the business reported has been very moderate, three months' sight D/A Bills were placed at Rs. 4 9-32d, for the outgoing mail Rs. 4 1-4d. for mail of 20th inst. Rs. 4 7-32d. for April, and Rs. 4 3-16d. for May. For the monsoon months July-August Bills were reported placed at Rs. 4 1-8d. Private Telegraphic Transfers at Rs. 4 3-32d. and private Demand at Rs. 4 1-8d, for the outgoing mail has been quoted, but we have heard of little business passing at these rates.

The 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Paper Market has improved during the week under the influence of the easier Money market, but as several of the Marwari dealers have left Bombay, partly, we are informed, on account of the plague, the business that has been reported daily has been very circumscribed. Prices have advanced from 98 2 to 98·9 for cash, and from 98·6 to 98·14 for the settlement of the 1st April. There is no excitement of any sort in the bazaar, and brokers and dealers are apparently waiting for the budget statement which is due on Wednesday next.

	Repayable	Rate.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust	1923	101
4 per cent ,, ,,	1930	101 1-2
4 per cent ,, ,,	1932	101 1-2
4 per cent Bombay Municipal	1923	99
4 per cent ,, ,,	1940	100 1-4
3 per cent ,, ,,	Tanna	115
5 per cent ,, ,,	Sanitary	114
4 per cent Bd. Improvement	Trust 1939	100
4 per cent ,, ,,	1961	101-8

Prices of Bullion:—

English Bar Silver, ex duty, ready	Rs. 58-0-0
Do. do. 1st Settlement	Rs. 57-14-0
Do. do. 2nd do.	Rs. 57 6-0
English Bar Gold, ready	Rs. 24-0-3

The Silver market has been fluctuating during the past week and a large business was put through. The up-country demand continues very good, and a considerable daily off-take is reported from the Banks. The Gold market is steady.

In Piece-Goods the market for Greys is practically the same as last reported and prices remain unchanged with the exception of the favourite quality 16 by 12, 39 inches, where prices have gone up by one to one and-half annas. For Whites there has been a fair enquiry, and prices for the favourite qualities 16 by 13 to 16 by 15, 33 inches have gone up by about one anna and in Mulls by 8 to at 1-2 to 2-1 annas. The tone for Whites is generally healthier, and a good improvement both in demand and prices is soon expected. Prints, Fancies, and Dyed Goods are also in fair demand. The local Yarn market is steady, with a fair business passing. Prices remain firm and are inclined to advance. Large sales are reported from Hongkong at advancing rates, and but for a setback in Silver Exchanges a large business would have been put through.

There has been a very big jump advised from England both in Copper and Yellow Metal during the week, and though no fresh business is reported locally, resales of Copper were made at £69 to £70 and of Yellow Metal from £54 to £57. Dealers here have increased their prices of both metals about Re 1 per cwt., and the market closes very steady. In Iron the tone is very quiet, and in the absence of proper demand very little forward business is passing. Spelter is also going up at home which checks fresh business. Quicksilver and Pig lead are quiet.

The Share market is steady. Back of Bombay shares have gradually advanced to Rs. 1,275 during the week, at which rate they are reported to have changed hands. Commercials are quiet at Rs. 56. In miscellaneous list Bombay-Burmahs have changed hands at Rs. 6,550 cum.-dividend, and quarter shares are unchanged at Rs. 1,665. Batham Piles have changed hands at and about Rs. 155. Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company's shares have improved to Rs. 62. Kemps are steady at Rs. 243 and Treachers have improved to Rs. 650. Port Canning and Land Improvement shares are steady at Rs. 645. In mill shares Centrals are steady at Rs. 1,600 and Swadeshis at Rs. 702-8. Colaba Land and Mill shares are steady at Rs. 385. Cainas have improved to Rs. 485. Currimbhais and Davids are quiet at Rs. 535 and Rs. 255, respectively; and Standards at Rs. 310. Jamshed Mill shares are steady at Rs. 85. Messrs Greaves Cotton and Co.'s Mill shares are unchanged and steady at previous quotations. Manokjee Petits have improved to Rs. 1,810, at and about which rate they have ruled during the week. Morarjees and Sholapurs are steady and unchanged at Rs. 1,600 and Rs. 1,735, respectively. Kohinoor Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 295. Sassoon Cotton Spinning shares are steady at Rs. 680 and Sassoon Silk shares have improved to Rs. 465, at which rate also they are in demand. In Press shares New Mofussils are steady at Rs. 480. Indians at Rs. 170, Hingolees at Rs. 180, Harvey and Sakpalby at Rs. 620, and New Bears at Rs. 575. In Railway Companies Tapti Valleys have unchanged at Rs. 432-8 and Ahmedabad-Prantej at Rs. 565. The rest of the Companies are all unchanged and quiet at previous quotations, with scarcely any business reported.

The local markets are closed to-day for the Hindu Holi holiday. The following are Thursday's closing quotations:—

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T			Is. 4 1-16d.
Bank Demand			Is. 4 1-16d Is. 4 3-32d.
Credit Bills	3 Months	Sight D. A.	Is. 4 9-32d.
Do	6 do	do	Is. 4 13-32d.
French France	3 do	do	170 3-4
Marks	3 do	do	139
Hongkong	30 Days'	Sight	113 1-2
Shanghai	30 do	do	159 3-4
Japan	30 do	do	149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone steady.

Cash	Rs.	98 9
1st Settlement	Rs.	98 11

Money Market—Tone easier.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 2nd October	4	per cent
Bank of Bombay do. 12th March	7	do,
Bank of Bengal do. 10th February	8	do.
Bank of Madras do. 10th do.	8	do,

SEED.

Linseed.—Tone quiet.	Rs.	a.	Rs. a
Ready	7	7	to 7 6 6
Forward April-May	7	7	
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.			
Brown Cawnpore Ready	5	6	
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	5	11	to 5 12
Do, Gujarat Forward, April-May	6	4	
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.			
Ready	7	5	
Forward April-May	7	4	
Castorseed—Tone steady.			
Ready	22	12	to 23 0
Forward April-May.	23	4	to 23 8
Groundnuts—Tone steady.			
Ready	34	0	to 34 4
Gingellyseed.—Tone firm.			
15 per cent. Mxd. Ready	33	8	
25 ,, ,, ,,	32	4	
50 ,, ,, ,,	31	0	
Black Kuinea ,, ,,	29	4	

The Seeds Markets are closed to-day.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited:—

Growths	Fine	F.-G.	Good	Delivery
Bengals H. G. (Ry. terms)	173	161	154	25 March
Bengals M. G. (Ry. terms)	162	172	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M. G)	... 183	172	...	do.
Belait M. G	... 189	183	...	do.
Khandesh M. G.	...	177	169	do.
Dameszoum Poolgaum M.G.	197	189	...	do.
Nagpur Kamptee	... 199	191	...	do.
Akola (M. G.)				do.
Khamgaon do	... 194	185	...	do.
Karanja do				
Broach M. G.	... 232	225	210	do.
Do. M. G.	... 229	...	...	25 April.
Bhownugger M G	... 203	198	...	25 May.
Do H. G.	... 204	194	173	do.
S.-G. Dharwar	... ...	...	215	do.
Westerns	... ...	...	203	do.

COTTON STATISTICS. (Bales.)

Receipts for the week	1,31,030
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 12th Mch.	13,89,932
Shipments for the week, to Europe	23,191
Do. China, Japan, and Coast Ports	10,330
Total	33,071
Shipments from 1st October to 12th March.	
Europe	3,77,745
Japan	1,09 058
China	12,823
Coast Ports	5,977
Total	5,05,603
Afloat in Harbour for Europe	38,840
China, Japan and Coast Ports	6,945

Week's Receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds.

Cotton	113 052 Bales.
Wheat	47,915 cwts.
Linseed	101,350 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard	10,649 ,,
Gingellyseed	54,111 ,,
Poppyseed	538 ,,
Groundnuts	3,704 ,,
Castorseed	35,053 ,,
Rice	92,955 ,,
Myrabollams	18,637 ,,
Cottonseed	60,940 ,,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed—easier.

Surats quiet.

Good Broachnugger.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	91 5-8
3 per cent Rentes	100 1 4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	103 1-2
4 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	99
Bar Silver	22 5-8

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

	£
1 Amount to be remitted during 1902-03	16,500,000
2 Remitted from 1st April 1902 to 14th February 1903—	
By Council Bills	14,667,938
By Gold	500,273
Balance to be remitted from 15th Feb. 1903 to 31st March 1903	1,331 739

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 27TH FEBRUARY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Egypt, Captain G. L. Langborne, arrived in harbour yesterday morning with the English Mails of the 27th February. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Carpendale Mai J
Roberts Mr E E
Tosse Rev J E
Stock Miss A
Kelly Miss E S
Comber Mr E

Chatterton Rev E
Bindloss Capt
Brakier Miss
Hayden Miss
Smithwick Capt

FROM MARSEILLES.

Bagley Capt and Mrs
Robertson Capt G
Bowring Capt J B
Mocatta Mai and Mrs
Kelso Lieut-Col G E
Basson Mr G F
Belfasis Mr D
Colburn Mr R C R
Lane Mr G T
Edie Mr and Mrs D C H
Williams Mr S
Stevens Mrs
West Mr A
Salgol Lieut R D

Willis Mr
Brajiwandas Mr N
Bramwell Mr C E
George Mr G F
Lucas Mr and Mrs and inft
Sherwood Maj. Mrs and child
Bannot Mr, Mrs and child
Bhaesar Mrs R G
Beaumont Mr T L
Beaumont Mr J G
Chamney Mr G W
Whitemore Mrs A
Houghton Mr B

FROM BRINDISI.

Hamilton Mr and Mrs

Main Mr G R

FROM PORT SAID—Tyabjee Mr

FROM ADEN.

Hazelton Vety-Maj S
Nelson Rev A W
Meyers Mr, Mrs, child and Infi
Cruickshank Capt

Khojdina Mr Bapoojee
Grenger Mrs and Infi
Graham Mr D
Lee Mr

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—Feb. 27.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col C E W Macdonald 6th B Cav.
Capt W B T Abbay B.
Mr E C S George C I E, B Cov.
Mr H O Baines, B
Mr C A White B
Mr H Calthrop B
Mr R F Grimley M Cov
Lieut-Col J P Parry I M S Bo
Capt H E Lewis 19th Bo I
Capt J L Furney Qnst P I
Major J G Hojel I M S
Major K O Burne 1st Sikhs
Capt G S Frazer 6th Inf Hyd Cont
Capt R T I Ridgway I A
Capt L H Baldwin 44th Goorkha Rifles

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major J Manners-Smith V C C I E B 4 days furl
Major P J Melvil B furl to May 30 19 3
Mr J L Hefferman B 6 mo M C
Mr E D Wilson B 4 mo M C
Mr A D Anthony B 10 days' M C
Mr C M Hedgson B 6 mo furl
Mr A Thompson M Cov 6 mo M C
Mr F D Cowley Brown M 4 mo M C (last 2 mo being extraordinary leave)
Mrs R McAfee Bo furl to April 18 19 3
Lieut A C P Cochran 40th P I 6 mo M C
Major P D Malcolm 24 Goorkha Rifles 6 mo
Lieut C J G Bird 47th Sikhs 6 mo M C
Lieut E P Campbell R I 6 mo M C
Engineer G H Sharvell R I M 2 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieut-Col H N V Haringtan I M S
Major J Manners-Smith, V C C I E B
Capt J B Bowring B
Mr A D Anthony B
Mr H D Llandquist B
Mr J Inglis M
Mrs R McAfee, Bo
Lieut R G Baker 2nd P h
Lieut-Col J G Hunter 1 th Jats
Major H T King 2nd Mopalh Rifles
Major R E Egerton Corps of Guides
Capt P C Palin 18th Sikhs
Lieut E C Hepper I M S

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THIS AFTERNOON'S RACES.

Yacht H'cap (Class A) Race—Start at 3 p.m. Course No 5 Length of Course=8 8 miler.

Name of boats.	Entered by
Sapphire	Mr R H H Hopkins & Capt R S Hunter, R E
Nanta	Mr G T W Olver
Forella	Mr C T Rickcovell

Yachts H'cap (Class B and Tomtit Class) Race. For Mr C H Eyre's Cups—Start at 3-15 p.m. Course No 2 followed by No 13 Length of Course=8½ miles.

Names of boats	Entered by
Titmouse	Mr J N Pollard
Meg	Lt-Comdr Lambert, R N
Coralie	Mr G S Jackson
Tomtit	Dr F M Gibson
Isca	Mr E Faulkner
Pixie	Mr K R R Smetham
Janotta	Officers R E
Manikin	Officers R A
Glutha	Mr E H Jackson
Sayonara	Mr W W Petrie
Trixie	Mr A M Monteath
Lapwing	Mr E C Richards
Midget	Officers, R A
Dalriada	Capt H B McFadyen

Skiff Boats (Fancy Rig Race)—Start at 2-30 p.m. Course No 6=7·6 miles.

No race owing to paucity of Entries.

BOMBAY RACES.

TWELFTH EXTRA MEETING, SATURDAY, 14TH MARCH.

TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

		P.	M.
1st	Race The Midget Handicap	3	75
2nd	,, The Rose Hill Stakes	3	50
3rd	,, The Desert Handicap	4	15
4th	,, The Hurst Park Plate	4	40
5th	,, The Amateur Handicap	5	10
6th	,, The Varsova Stakes	5	35
7th	,, The New Selling Plate	6	0

By kind permission of Major Carnegy and the Officers, 21st Bombay Infantry, their Band will play during the afternoon.

A SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES

(Local Time.)

	P.	M.
Colaba	2	30
Church Gate	2	35
Grant Road	2	41
Arrives at Mahaluxmi	2	45

HORSES STRUCK OUT.

The Hurst Park Plate—Lady Smith II.
The Desert Handicap—Gillant.
The Varsova Stakes—Shelter. Arabistan and Young Mirtabaa.
The New Selling Plate—Scattercash, Follow Me and Turf King.
The Amateur Handic

SCARCITY OF (REAL) WOOLLENS.

Is one ever sure of getting Woollen Garments? Doctors so frequently order Woollen Underclothing that health may be endangered by wearing something that pretends to be, but is not, Wool. It was said that in a drive of 30 miles round Bradford not one, but scores, of mills could be pointed out where for every bale of wool used, ten bales, and often more, are used of shoddy, mungo, stockings, and cotton.—" Daily Telegraph."

You are sure of real Wool and nothing else if you deal with us.

For BOMBAY Wear

Our **TUSSAH SERGES**

are specially designed, a luxury, some say a necessity, SPECIALLY WOVEN to stand daily washing, if required, of pure material.

WIDTH 27", Rs. 1-8 PER YARD, in 3 Patterns.

FOR OFFICE COATS.

Our WORSTEDS, FLANNELS and Superfine SERGES.

Samples on application.

The above are the specialities for HOT SEASON.

MANUFACTURED BY

THE

NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS COMPANY, LD.,

DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS,

Walking, Riding, Driving, Cycling, Hunting, Polo Pigsticking, Shooting, &c., &c.

ALSO

ACCIDENTS and DISEASES Combined.

INSURED AGAINST BY THE

RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY,

64, CORNHILL, LONDON

CAPITAL..... £1,000,000

COMPENSATION PAID £3,350,000

LOW RATES, LIBERAL TERMS, LARGEST SECURITY.

This well-known and old-established Company is prepared to insure Europeans resident in India. For Prospectus and Form of Proposal apply to the Agents—

MESSRS. KING, KING & CO.,

BOMBAY.

THE MOST PERFECT of all German PIANOS

GEBRÜDER KNAKE'S

New Indian Model.

PERFECT

In Tone and Touch and thoroughly durable. Can be seen and tried at

S. ROSE & CO.,

FORT BOMBAY.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

FOR the Greater Convenience of our Constituents, and in order to be in Closer Proximity to our STEAM PRINTING WORKS,

THE EDITORIAL AND COMMERCIAL OFFICES OF THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*

Will shortly be removed and located together in the same Block as

REUTER'S TELEGRAM OFFICES (NEXT MESSRS. RALLI BROTHERS).

ADVERTISEMENTS AND ORDERS FOR PRINTING

WILL BOTH BE RECEIVED AT

THE GENERAL OFFICES,

REUTER'S BUILDING,

ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT.

PIN HEAD AND OLD GOLD

CIGARETTES.

PRIZES GOLD FILLED, SILVER, NICKLE WATCHES, ALUMINIUM CIGARETTE, CASE AND PLAYING CARDS, ARE ON VIEW AT

MAHOMED HOOSEIN KARIM & Co., TOBACCONISTS,

Museum Building, next to Crawford Markets, and 193, Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay.

Book and Front Pieces of above Cigarette Packets to be returned to the

AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY, 36, CLIVE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

KING & Co.,

BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and Interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addressed in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:

HENRY S. KING & CO.

ONCE TRIED, ALWAYS SMOKED.

DIMITRINO & Co's

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,

As supplied to the Gentry, Messes and Trade. Manufactured in Cairo, Egypt, which place is well-known for its dry climate in the annuls of Cigarettes.

Please send for a Box of their Medium Priced Brand. No. 8 Medium or Large at Rs. 3-4 and Rs. 3-12 per 100.

Their increasing demand is a proof of their Popularity.

Fresh Consignments per every alternate Mail Boat.

PRICE LIST OF OTHER BRANDS ON APPLICATION.

D. MERWAN & Co.,

CIGAR MERCHANTS & TOBACCONISTS,

42, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS

TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST.

By Appointment to

H. E. LORD CURZON OF KEDLESTON, P.C. G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.,

VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished, and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

OFFICES IN INDIA:

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS

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57 and 59, Chancery Lane, London.

Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.

PAUSE! ORDER AND PROCURE.

WHAT we offer you, SECURITY in your homes; Immunity from thefts, The circumvention of Rambux. All these blessings "on airth" are contained in a suite of our Domestic padlocks. Six in number, four Lever, solid brass, steel shackles, imperial guard. Each having a non-interchangeable key, and the suite a Master Key in duplicate to pass all. Absolutely proof against picks and tampering. Price Rs. 10 only.

Apply to

J. H. JOHNSON & Co.,

Pioneer Locksmiths, Aligarh, N.-W. P.

GUARANTEED

CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES.

Superior to any Imported in India.

CHALLENGE COMPETITION.

COUPE & CO'S STEEL WHEELS

With Cast Iron or Gunmetal Hubs.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULARS,

VERY POWERFUL,

to be SOLD on account of Indentors.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY

During the Race Season.

Apply,

MESSRS. GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & Co.,

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THE

BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS

AND

CONTRACTORS.

STOCK & SHOW ROOMS,

9-11, MEDOWS STREET,

BOMBAY.

DR. MACINN SAYS—

If a man suffers with nerve-vital debility, weakness or incapability, he becomes discontented, unhappy, and loses the energy and push so necessary to success in life; that lost or failing vitality causes untold misery to both married and single men. By his scientific exclusive methods of treatment he guarantees a cure and restoration to health and vigour. Age or cause no impediment. No failures. 30 years' experience. All special complaints, Blood, Skin, Bladder, Kidneys, Hydrocele, Rupture, Varicocele, Piles, etc., treated with skill and success by Dr. MACINN, M.D., L.M.C., L.S.A., M.E., U.S.A. Registered and licensed by Medical Board of United States Government. Successful cures by correspondence. All letters answered. Strictest confidence. Address: J. A. MACINN, M.D., 61, Dharamtala Street, Calcutta.

CRUSHED FOOD FOR HORSES.

BEST CRUSHED HORSE FOOD prepared by machinery; clean, wholesome, and fresh. First of its kind in Bombay. At Rs. 4-8 per cwt. Delivered free in Bombay.

Crushed Gram, Barley, Oats and Bran can be had always fresh in large or small any quantity WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Up-country Orders carefully executed with prompt attention. Trial solicited.

S. M. ALLARAKHIA,

GRAIN MERCHANT, AGENT, AND CONTRACTOR

227, Belasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,

TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,

NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,

CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS PULLIGATE, LONDON

A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

PASSAGES booked by all line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth or Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take Instructions at Clearing and Forwarding Barzaars, &c.

NEW STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.

THE *Bombay Gazette* are bringing out a small neatly bound STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE, covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1-4 23-32. The Book will, it is thought, supply a long felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver rates have varied well within those given both for demand and six month's Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

To subscribers the cost will be Re. 1-8 per copy To non-subscribers Rs. 2

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY

BY

TODARMAR.

Price Re. 1, Postage 1 anna.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

THE steamer Bucoros, 2,595 tons, Captain J Johnston, arrived in harbour yesterday, from East London, 21st Feb. in ballast

THE Hansa Line steamer Weissenfels, 2,511 tons, Captain M Von Freeden, sailed yesterday for Hamburg via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Courtfield, 2,474 tons, Captain W M J Shedrake, sailed yesterday for Marseilles, with a general cargo and Mr Coppered as a passenger.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 761 tons, Captain J Robertson, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general and the Police Commission, 5 clerks, and 30 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Khandalla, 1,318 tons, Captain J T Hirst, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Bussrah, with a general cargo, 45 cases ochre, 8 horses, and Miss Kershaw and four other passengers.

THE City Line steamer City of Madrid, 3,721 tons, Captain W W Greenhorn, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, 17th February, with a general cargo and one cabin passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Assaye.....Lt Comdr Lambert.... Torpedo Catcher
Richard Grech .....178 ..... I Government
Ceylon .....Capt A Channer..... R N Ceylon Govt
L S Steamer
H M S Magdala ..... Turret-ship
H M S Abyssinia..... Turret-ship
Tenasserim ..... Receiving Hulk
Torpedo Boat No. 100.. ....
Do No. 102.. ....
Do No 103.. ....

IN THE STREAM.

R I M S Elphinstone...Lt Comdr Rowsell .....Indian Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MARCH 13.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Massilia	2744	Cockman			P & O Co
Carthage	2 93	Jepkson			P & O Co
Romford	1099	Bowe			W & J M & Co
Rance	3614	Corran			T M & Co
Pachumba	544	Watson			M M & Co
Chanda	1391	Cunningham			M M & Co
Virginia	2783	McDougall			W & J M & Co
Goliwit	25	Scovell			Yacht
Pasha	1539	Elliott			T M & Co
Koreclia	1165	Hodgson			M M & Co
Huzara	1336	Cole			M M & Co
Zoroaster	2324	Evan			The Captain
Woodbridge	2131	Notman			M M & Co
Pallitana	1931	Lomarchand			M M & Co
Rt Commander	2716	Durant			T M & Co
Bangola	2321	Jacot's			M M & Co
Peninsular	2249	Cu-itt		Aden	P & O Co
Khandalla	1318	Hirst			M M & Co
City of Madrid	3731	Greenhorn			K N & Co
Bucoros	2595	Johnston			

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Thorndale	1551	Macdonald	Hull	16-3	M M & Co
B	Kassala	2498	Limond	Antwerp	21-3	F M & Co
C	Asia	2231	Shaskin	Marseilles	14-3	W & A G & Co
I & K	Virawa	21 8	Hutchison	Zanzibar	16-3	M M & Co
F	Hazby	2292	Upcraft	Hamburg	14-3	K N & Co
G	Naderi	1168	Little	R S ports	14 3	B & I S N Co
H	E Castle	1834	Pinch	Hull	16-3	J M & Co
K & L	C Sutherland	1779	Ridgway	Aden	16-3	P & O Co
N	Bleamoor	2143	Prest	Antwerp	23-3	Ralli Bros
O	Crookdale	1898	Fothergill	Trieste	12-3	K N & Co
P	Alexandria	2141	Jones	Liverpool	16-3	K N & Co
Q	Lindenfels	1767	Weihman	Hamburg	16-3	Glade & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

M	hanadi	517	Hoosein	Mangalore	13-3	Shep'd & Co
Indravati		2913	Mahmed	Karachi	14-3	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed	Vessel	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
1	Othello	2127	Johnson	Hull	21-3	M M & Co
2	Ashruf	22 7	Newby	Calcutta	13-3	H C Joosub
3	D Baldaino	2011	Campa	Genoa	16-3	Crocco F
4	Capri	2701	Hibbo	China	17-3	P & O Co
5	Garlooh	2114	Craig	Kobe	21-3	M M & Co
6	Coromandel	2 32	Bennett	China	25-3	P & O Co
9	Indra	2953	Wilkes	Genoa	17-3	K N & Co
10&11	Imaum	2765	Penberthy	Antwerp	16-3	K N & Co
15	Manaton	36 3	Pace	Marseilles	18-3	K N & Co
16	Singsby	2091	Rowe	Dunkirk	18-3	K N & Co

MERRYWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Ponani	592	Mahmed	Bhawnagar		14-3	Shep'd & Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commander.	From
13	Egypt s	Langborne	Aden
	City of Madrid s	Greenhorn	Liverpool, Feb 14
	Bucoros s	Johnston	East London, Feb 21

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
13	Dumra s	Robertson	Karachi
	Weissenfels s	Freeden	Hamburg
	Courtfield s	Shedrake	Marseilles

THE steamer Khalif, for Zanzibar, &c., entered for loading yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, MARCH 16.

The Clan line steamer Clan Maclean arrived here yesterday morning.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Trieste left Colombo for Bombay on the morning of the 13th instant and is expected here on the morning of the 16th instant.

Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Ischia left Hongkong for Bombay on 14th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 13.

FOR HAMBURG.

Lindenfels s—6.9 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 330 bales cotton Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Asia s—3911 cwt linseed 1 60 cwt tow Ralli Brothers, Courtfield s—7158 cwt tow Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

D Baldaino s—503 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL E. F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 11th March.

1. Members in possession of Rifles are requested to return them to head-Quarters for the Quarterly Inspection, under Para 242 A R I Volume IX. The Rifles will be re-issued within a few minutes after receipt.

Members are reminded that for Colonel Bayley's Challenge Cup 15 per cent of marks are given to Companies for the punctual and good return of Arms.

2. Members who have not yet received their Bayonets can now do so on application to Head-Quarters.

3. The next occasion for Class Firing. Volunteers are reminded that to qualify as an extra efficient a man must fire the 2nd period that is at 6 0, 700 and 800 yards. An aggregate score of 140 points is also required to be obtained as a man as a marksman. The Commandant hopes every Volunteer will endeavour to make himself a marksman.

4. It is notified for information that the Annual Inspection of the Corps will take place on the General Parade Ground at 4-15 p.m. on Saturday the 28th instant.

5. "D" Company will parade on Tuesday the 17th and Wednesday the 23th instant, at the Telegraph Quarters, Sandby Road, at 5 p.m.

Dress—Plain clothes with Rifles and Side Arms.

6. There will be drill for 2 Company at St. Mary's College Grounds, Byculla, on Monday the 16th instant, at 8-15 p.m., and Wednesday the 18th instant, at 5-30 p.m., and at the Medical College Grounds, J. J. Hospital, on Friday the 20th instant, at 8-15 p.m.

Dress.—Plain clothes, with Rifles and Side Arms.

By Order,

P. H. ROGERS, Major.

Adjutant, B. V. R.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 14.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJI.

For Judgment.

656-2—Malvi H and M—Jiwan Vorjing and others vs Hajee Osman Hajee Oomer and others and 1.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Commercial Cause.

577-00—Smitham B and N—Gungabishan Girdharilal vs Jumnadas Hurlayal and others—Payne G S and M. Part heard.

Long Causes.

631-01—Captain and V—Bai Kasba and another vs Amerchand Mathoojee and others—M J and H Little and Co—Partly decreed.

635-01—Crawford B and Co—Sir E E A D Sassoon and others vs Tookersey Jadowjee and others—Payne G S and M

636-01—Crawford B and Co—Sir E E A D Sassoon and others vs Motiram Jadowjee and others—Payne G S and M.

372-02—Khandelcao and S—Bhawaniram Chhotaram vs Gulbai widow and others—Shamrao and M and R P Mehta.

98-03—Crawford B and Co—Hassum Jhoy Visram and others vs Koraji Jivraj and another—Mansookial D and J.

15-02—Crawford B and Co—N C Modi and vs Lakhmsey Napoo and others—Mahi H and M.

483-02—Artesbir H D and Co—Kursandas Mathooradas and others vs Chandrabhoj Khimji—Sora ji and J.

525-02—F P Pavri—Mahomed Hossain Bin Shaik Ahamed Matiba vs Mahomed Ismail Makha and others.

80-01—Sethna B and N—Bhowram Rajaram and others vs Narayen Bhowram Pohmcock and another—Bicknell M and M.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

After Disposal of Contested Matters in Chambers—Motions

Before the Hon Mr Justice BATEY.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal.

Long Causes.

497-02—B Raghavaya (for pauper)—Mahomedkhan Goolamhoosen and others—Abdulrehman Amirulin and others—Tyabji and Co.

108 02—M S Chotia—Sama Lukhmanjee and Co vs Runchordas Vandravanda—Inverarity and W.

123-02—Modhoo Bant B—Lunadas Waghji and another vs Shamji Liladhar and others—Bhaishankar K and G.

514-02—Jamsedji and R—Matoobhoy Pannoochand and another vs Runchordas Vandravandas—Edgelow G and W.

509-19,100-01—Matobhai J and M—Hiralal Kanaralal and others vs Govind Narayen—Payne G S and M.—For postponement.

185-01—Khanderao and S (for pauper)—Faizal vs Narayen Hurrischandra and others—Jardine R and K.

31-01—Talgiri J and O—The Commercial Bank of India Ld vs Bhukandas Lallobhai and another.—S Raghavaya Payne G S and M. J Bhonsle and F. Malvi H and M. and Hirabhai D—Part heard by Mr Justice Aston.

23-03—Malvi H and M—Pestonjee Padabhoy Bhandari vs Hormusjee Manockjee Dadabhaijee—Nanu and H.

177-03—Matubhai J and M—N C Macleod vs Wallibai widow—Little and Co.

295-01—Craigie L and O—The Trioumdas Mills and Co vs Ruttonji K Rattana—Thakurdas and Co.

283-01—Craigie L and O—The Trioumdas Mills Co vs Hormusjee Manockjee Dadabhaijee—Nanu and H.

701-02—Artesbir H D and Co—Jamshedji Nusserwanji Tata vs Abdool Purpia and others.

FLORILINE?—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 13 Farringdon Road, London, England.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1903.

SIR DONALD STEWART.

THE life of Field-Marshal Sir Donald Stewart is now issued in Murray's Imperial Library, thus bringing within the reach of Colonials and Indians the record of one of our great modern Captains who e deeds and words stand forth as an example to soldier and citizen alike. Mr. G. K. Elsmie, C.S.I., who has compiled the life, has allowed Sir Donald Stewart either in his diary or in his letters to give his own portrait. The letters are mainly to Lady Stewart, but others are addressed to General Sir Peter Lumsden, to Lord Ripon, and to Sir Donald's daughter Mrs. Davies, and they with his diary give practically a complete autobiography. However busy he was he always managed to write home, and his clear, easy, direct style made his correspondence a just reflection of his work and his views. Mr. Elsmie has shown much self-restraint in limiting his own part in the volume to the necessary chaining together of events wherever a gap occurred in the correspondence, and in introducing the opinions of friends and admirers of General Stewart as they gave them, in spontaneous encomiums during his life, or after his death. Mr. George Ricketts, who met him at different stages of his distinguished career, thus wrote of him:—"During the Mutiny his cheerful disposition helped many. . . . Stewart, with his never-ceasing fun and high spirits, was the life of the mess, especially when we took old Billy Russell in hand, and told all that was (or was not) going on in camp and country," and again after the General died, he wrote "I cannot believe that ever in his life—and he must have been sorely tried on many occasions—he was ever depressed or at the end of his resources, and the greater the pressure, with his strong good sense and courage and self-reliance, the better would he have responded to it . . . he was far above all the silliness of mystery and reticence which makes such prigs of many ordinary officials, and his judgment and opinions of men (especially) and things were always valuable." General Wilkinson who knew him before the Mutiny writes of "his calmness under difficulties and strict adherence to the business he had in hand, never swerving to the right or to the left in the performance of his duties. . . . He told the plain truth and magnified nothing." We can well believe that the combination in his personality of social and official success was rare, as one of his admirers put it. Colonel Chapman, whom Sir Donald Stewart considered the very best officer who had ever served on his staff, in some of his notes on the two years spent in Candahar speaks of his superior officer as a man of "perfect honesty of purpose . . . His plainness of speech is a little disturbing no doubt, but his honest work must tell in the end . . . The personal influence of the Commander has been felt from first to last, and has been exerted to get rid of shams . . . to increase individual responsibility, to encourage regimental independence, and to maintain the regimental system. I know of no period of my service during which I have learnt so much and have been so happy. . . . The discipline of the troops has been admirable from first to last; their patience and forbearance have been exceptional."

Sir Donald Stewart's career from the moment he entered the army at sixteen to the day when he laid down his baton as Commander-in-Chief of the Army in India was one steady pursuit of duty, without seeking credit or glory in the eyes of men. That his single-minded devotion earned fair rewards is due to the fact that his qualifications were such as the most careless could not ignore, for the manner in which he acquitted himself of each task committed to him proved his ability and energy. Whether he be viewed in his ride from Agra to Delhi, or in his actions during the siege, or in the Abyssinian Campaign, or his administration of the Andaman Islands, or in his march to and from Candahar and Cabul and his two years' stay in the former city, or his tenure of supreme Military Command in India, or his years as Member of the India Council at home, or as Governor of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, it must be generously admitted that Sir Donald Stewart invariably did his duty with all his might, and at the same time gave full play to his humane disposition, his cheery temper:—"he was never angry himself, and it seemed impossible to be angry in his presence" said Sir Arthur Godley—and his high spirits, all qualities that endeared him to all who served under him. He was marked out by nature as a likely leader among men. And yet in 1856 he wrote "I am determined not to stick in the Service longer than I can help, for the idea of dangling on in a subordinate position for upwards of thirty years is something awful to contemplate." In those days he was very poor, and had to be economical. He writes to his wife at home how his bearer "used to run up bills in the most mysterious manner. The buttons and thread I have paid for would make a complete outfit for a voyage round the world. I have nipped all that in the bud, and now keep my till in the tea-caddy" but even that safe deposit was opened and many rupees abstracted. The outbreak of the Mutiny found Stewart, with his regiment, the 9th Native Infantry, at Aligarh. A regimental pundit, a Brahman, was found tampering with the men; he was given up by the native officers, tried by court-martial, and hanged on the 20th of May. Stewart as interpreter explained the sentence to the troops. There was no indication then, beyond a shout from one man, of disloyalty, but before night there was open mutiny, the station houses were plundered and burnt, the officers had only time to arrange for the flight of the civilians and their families and then "bolt towards Agra." Stewart lost every thing. His ride from Agra to Delhi to carry despatches from the Lieutenant-Governor to the Commander-in-Chief before Delhi was undertaken against immense odds on the 17th of June, and conducted with a combination of pluck and enterprise difficult, as Lord Roberts said, to over-estimate. He arrived before Delhi on the 28th September. To his own unvarnished account of the ride Sir Donald Stewart added a note telling the recognition which those who helped him received: "For myself the authorities never even acknowledged the receipt of my brief report." Sir Donald's diary gives his experiences during the Mutiny. Military precision and brevity mark it, and of this period of his life it is the chief exponent. He speaks of the coolness of the mutineers, and their indifference to punishment, several walking up to the guns to be blown away "as if they were going to get a medal instead of a horrible death." He was during that time full of the spirit of retribution and was surprised at his callousness, for he had previously been deeply affected by the sight even of a wound or an operation. His indignation was keen with the "old fools at the head of affairs" for not having seen what was coming or for not preventing massacre and plunder after the first outbreak. "What we now require is a Governor-General like Lord Dalhousie, a man of character, originality, strong sense, and firmness. Our present Government has no policy, as far as I can see; this in itself is a curse in these days."

Sir Donald Stewart and Sir Frederick Roberts were sent to Abyssinia, but they had to remain, Stewart at Senafe and Roberts at Zoolla the port, while all the excitement was going on at Magdala. Stewart did not approve of the equipment of the Bombay troops, and to his wife he grumbled, "if the Chief thinks me fit, he should keep me with my men, and leave his Bombay general officers to look after Bombay troops." He did not much care for his share in the Abyssinian expedition, but his services were rewarded by the distinction of a C. B. His next important move was to the Andaman Islands, where, a few months after his taking over the administration Lord Mayo was assassinated. The appointment was made in the conviction that Stewart was the one man to carry out the reforms which the Viceroy desired to see inaugurated in the convict settlement. Lord Mayo's visit was to enable him to judge of the progress of the new system. The tale of the assassination is familiar to everyone, as is also the care taken by Sir D. Stewart to watch over the Viceroy. It was impossible to foresee or provide against the fatal blow dealt by a fanatic. When the Afghan Campaign of 1878-79-80 was planned General Stewart was selected to command the Southern Army, because he was, in the words of Sir Peter Lumsden, "head and shoulders above anyone else." Success attended all his action from his start in November, 1878, to his return to Peshawar in August, 1880. This period is much the most interesting of any in his diary and letters. One could quote—did space not forbid—much that is both striking and original in his consideration of the Afghanistan question. Captain Hoskyns, R E, wrote a narrative of the march to Candahar which was made in bitter cold and through a dismal waste for four hundred miles with 14,000 men and 7,000 camels. On the 8th of January Stewart entered Candahar and encamped near the town. There was a terrible loss in camels, but "if a Government insists on declaring war in the dead of winter, and on despatching an army over mountainous ranges and desolate wastes with cold and famine staring them in the face, can they do aught else? . . . General Stewart took Candahar at the expense of some thousands of camels. Some Generals would never have got there that winter." Once there it was a case of "I want to go on either to Cabul or Herat ways, but till I know the policy of the Government, I fear I may be going too fast for the people at home. . . . I want to show the Russians that we can go where we like even in winter time." He did not approve, in spite of the opinion of military critics of high authority, of holding Candahar; it would prove "a costly, onerous, and exceedingly troublesome charge, involving, as it must do, the Government of a large province, inhabited by a warlike, fanatical, and turbulent population, whose independence it is our interest to foster, and whose friendship we should do our utmost to secure." This was in a memorandum written at Candahar in 1879. Meanwhile from home he was being heckled:—"They write to me as if we were all a parcel of baby recruits, and have to be taught our A. B. C. However, they have got the wrong sow by the ear this time, and I am in no mood to put up with their rubbish." The Bombay papers were not complimentary. They spoke of him as "the slayer of camels," but he was glad he did not deserve to be called "a slayer of men." Gradually the idea that Abdurrahman was the claimant best qualified to consolidate Afghanistan was entertained. Yakub was useless as a power in the land, and Sher Ali had not force of character and was too subservient. Things shaped themselves to this end, and when Abdurrahman came to Cabul and accepted the position of Amir with all its responsibilities, it was time for Sir Donald Stewart to retire with glory and in peace across the frontier. All the details of the Afghan war, its tragedy and its statesmanship, are most interesting as followed in the plain but vivid relation of Sir Donald Stewart. His very bluntness of description is a gain to the story. The reader that takes up this volume will peruse it with attention, realising that he has before him the evidence of the principal witness of great events in much of the history of the British Empire.

CANADA'S NEED FOR POPULATION.

It is the boast of the Canadian administration that during the last six years Canada has stood first in point of proportionate increase of trade of all countries in the world that preserve statistics. That increase has, in fact, amounted to nearly 100 per cent, and is striking evidence of the awakening which has taken place in Britain's North American possession. The whole period has been one of unbroken agricultural prosperity. Last year's crop amounted to no less than 125,000,000 bushels of grain, including 85,000,000 bushels of wheat, the average yield being 25 bushels per acre. And not only have the seasons been bountiful but the grain has been good—the wheat is admitted to be of the finest quality in the world. Bearing these facts in mind it is not at all surprising that Canadians say that the farmer of their land is better off than the farmer of any other country in the world. Canada is on the high road of success so far as her present population is concerned, but her present population is not enough. It is extremely surprising that the increase in her trade, and the undoubted success of her agricultural industry has not led to wholesale emigration from the home country. But it is a fact that the amount of emigration which is going on is absurdly small when compared with the advantages which are held out to the emigrant. The present crying need in Canada is for more population. Huge areas of fertile lands are lying waste. Successful farming ventures are handicapped for want of labour; everywhere men would be welcomed to assist in gathering the bountiful harvests which the climate of Canada and the productive soil may be relied upon to bring forth. Government is doing everything which lies in its power to attract the cultivator. Every immigrant into Canada is freely offered a farm of 160 acres. His stock and agricultural appliances are all that he has to buy. If he arrive in Canada able-bodied but destitute, the same cordial welcome is held out to him. Work on the land with a minimum wage of £2 a month in addition to board and lodgings is guaranteed to him, and he may have his own farm as soon as he has saved enough to buy his tools. There is apparently little or no prospect of failure before the immigrant. Up to the present a good percentage of the people who have taken up land have been foreigners. The Canadian Government makes no restrictions though it would naturally more readily welcome British immigrants. Here is an opportunity to relieve the great cities of England of some of their poor and destitute. It almost goes without saying that with a prospect like that held out there are thousands in London alone who would snatch at a chance to rid themselves of their present poverty-stricken surroundings. The only drawback is the cost of the passage. That most of them would be unable to afford. The "Daily News" appeals for a philanthropist to assist in this direction. If someone could be found to provide the funds the money would certainly be well spent. The benefit would be a benefit to the Empire, and it would be a truly patriotic service to assist in populating British territory with Britons. These are the words of the Commissioner of European Emigration, and he is undoubtedly right. It may be that someone will be found to respond to the call, for at the present time the Canadian Government are making unusually strenuous efforts to enlist sympathy in the cause of emigration.

EXODUS OF CRICKETERS.

THE forthcoming Bombay cricket season from a European point of view bids fair to be the worst experienced for a great number of years owing to the large exodus of well known and tried Presidency players, and the fact that as far as can be seen at present there is little likelihood of a corresponding influx of new blood. Of the players who took part in one or other of the matches last year against the Parsees, no less than ten, and they unfortunately the pick of Presidency representatives, will be unavailable. The Somaliland Expedition has temporarily deprived the Presidency of three fine players in the persons of Captains Greig, Edwards, and Daas. Furlough to England will keep Major Field and Messrs. Sale, Sprott, and Cheetham out of Bombay cricket for at least a year, a remark which also applies to Captain Wood who proceeds home shortly. Captain Drysdale has been transferred to Northern India, and Mr. Furber has gone home with his regiment. This leaves only Major Carnegy, Captain Davy, and Messrs. Lumsden, Cassels, and Walcott of last year's team to form the nucleus of a Presidency eleven this season. A player who would almost certainly have received an invitation to don flannels for the Presidency this year, but for the fact that he too is proceeding home on leave, is Mr. J. S. Milne. Captain A. P. Douglas and Mr. H. C. John who are both stationed in the Bombay Presidency will probably be available for the big matches this year, and so too should Mr. S. T. Weatherby who is now stationed at Poona. None of these players took part in the Presidency matches last year. Mr H. D. Sinclair who shaped well against the Authentics at Bombay will also probably receive an invitation. Of new players Messrs. R. J. Armes and P. Lyon of the North Staffordshire Regiment and Mr. G. Lee of the Buffs are the only ones we can think of at present in connection with the Presidency team.

THE Viceroy's spring tour will probably last about a month.

THE P. & O. Company's s. s. Bengal is expected to arrive in Bombay from China at 4 p. m. on Sunday next.

IT is expected that the Kashmir-Gilgit road will remain closed longer than usual this year owing to the exceptionally heavy snow fall.

ENGLISH sportsmen will regret to hear that Thakur Hari Singh, the well-known polo player and rider, died at Jodhpur, on Thursday last.

INDIA, like Australia, may not wish to adhere to the Sugar Convention, and indeed there seems no reason why such adherence should be made as regards Indian sugar.

THE Bengal Chamber of Commerce have entered a strong protest against the Bill for the better lighting of the Madras Coast. They consider the present light houses amply sufficient.

THE third class cruiser Porpoise which has just been refitted after three years' service on the Australian Station has been selected to replace the third class cruiser Cossack, Commander Montague G. Cartwright, whose commission in East Indies waters is about to expire.

IN continuation of recent remarks regarding the distinction made in 1891, in the matter of the old Frontier medal, between the troops engaged in the 1st and 2nd Miranzai expeditions, the "Pioneer" says another point may be urged. It was an attack on the 29th Punjab Infantry, one of the battalions engaged in the first expedition, which actually led to further operations; and it is certainly extraordinary that the medal should have been given only to the officers and men engaged in the second phase of what was really one small border campaign. Great hardships had to be endured in the first phase, and the three native infantry regiments which went through this experience and yet could not be spared for the second expedition were naturally disappointed that the medal was withheld from them. It was understood at the time that the Government of India made no distinction whatever, but that the War Office passed orders on the case. Perhaps Lord Roberts, in whose time the campaign was undertaken, may be induced to reconsider the matter if a representation is made to him from this side. While on this subject, we may suggest that it would be a compliment to the troops engaged in the Kabul Kh

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

REFORMS IN RUSSIA.

MANIFESTO BY THE TSAR.

CONCESSIONS TO LIBERAL IDEAS.

LONDON, MARCH 12.

On the occasion of the Anniversary of the Emancipation of the Serfs the Tsar has issued a Manifesto proclaiming the principles of religious toleration of all creeds, and announcing measures for the extension of Provincial and Rural Self-Government, and relieving peasants of forced labour.

The Manifesto is considered to be a highly significant concession to the growing liberalism in Russia

THE ARMY REFORM SCHEME.

RENEWED ATTACK IN THE COMMONS.

MR. BRODRICK'S MISTAKEN IDEAL.

Whereas nineteen Unionists supported Major Beckett's amendment to the Address, nearly thirty voted with the minority in the case of Mr. Ivor Guests' amendment. The bulk of the Nationalists did not vote.

The "Times" says that the division shows a Unionist revolt against existing War Office methods. The opponents see in Mr. Brodrick's speeches a mistaken ideal, and consider a reaction jeopardising the whole of the Imperial defence inevitable if there is an increasing expenditure on an unsuitable Army.

LONDON, MARCH 13.

The House of Commons has voted £9,547,000 for pay of the Army by 202 votes to 53.

Mr. Winston Churchill and others renewed the attack on the Army Corps system, and supported a motion for reduction, which was rejected by 225 votes to 94.

THE WOOLWICH ELECTION.

The great labour victory at Woolwich is regarded as highly significant, indicating the probability of important successes by the Labour party at future elections.

ENGLAND AND PORTUGAL.

KING EDWARD TO VISIT KING CARLOS.

It is announced at Lisbon that his Majesty King Edward arrives at Lisbon on the 3rd of April on a four days' visit.

THE INDIAN CUSTOMS DUTY.

In the House of Commons to-day Lord George Hamilton, in reply to Sir W. H. Holland, said that there is at present no hope of reducing the Indian Customs.

AUSTRIAN FLEET IN THE LEVANT.

An Austrian cruiser division visits the Levant at the end of March.

DEATH OF DEAN BRADLEY.

Dean Bradley is dead.

[The very Rev. George Granville Bradley, D. D. LL.D., Dean of the Order of the Bath, was born on, the 12th December, 1821. He was the son of the Rev. Charles Bradley, Vicar of Glasbury. He was educated at Clapham Grammar School, Rugby, and University College, Oxford. After winning a Rugby Exhibition he became a scholar of University College in 1840. He was a Resident Fellow of the College from 1844 to 1846, when he was appointed Assistant Master at Rugby. In 1858 he was appointed Master of Marlborough and became Master of University College in 1870, occupying that position till 1881 when he was appointed Canon of Worcester and Dean of Westminster. In the meantime he had been Chaplain in Ordinary to her Majesty and a member of the University of Oxford Commission. He also served on the Royal Commission on Westminster Abbey from 1893 to 1899. He took part in the ceremony of the Coronation of King Edward last year, and immediately afterwards resigned his position as Dean of Westminister owing to advancing years and failing health. His publications include a revised edition of Arnold's Introduction to Latin Prose; Aids to Latin Prose; Recollections of Arthur Penrhyn Stanley 1883; Lectures on the Book of Job, 1884; Lectures on the Book of Ecclesiastes, 1885; and he co-operated with Mr. R. E. Prothero in writing the life of Dean Stanley, which was published in 1893.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MARCH 12.

The Bombay Mails of the 28th ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL HALL.

MEETING OF THE BUILDING COMMITTEE.

LORD CURZON PRESIDED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 13.

H. E. the Viceroy presided this evening at the meeting of the Building Committee of the Victoria Memorial Hall at which the question of sites was discussed.

LATER.

It is now authoritatively announced that in deference to the general public opinion in Calcutta, the Building Committee of the Victoria Memorial Hall have decided to adopt the Cathedral Avenue site on the maidan subject to (1) The Jail being removed without cost to the fund; (2) the foundations proving satisfactory; and (3) the architect being agreeable. The Committee state they have every hope that these conditions will be fulfilled. Their decision gives very general satisfaction here.

PRINCIPAL MAYO COLLEGE.

Mr. C. W. Waddington is gazetted Principal of the Mayo College, Ajmere.

DEATH OF MISS HUMPHREYS.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 12.

At the Coroner's inquest to-day touching the death of Miss Danna Humphreys, a nurse in the Park Street Sanitarium, the jury returned a verdict of death from poisoning from swallowing perchloride of mercury while in a depressed state of mind.

CALCUTTA PAPER-CHASE.

The Paper-Chase Cup to-day was won, after a good race, by Mr. Pugh on Beswing, Mr. Rees on Bushgirl being second, while Mr. Hayward on Sylvia took the heavy weight trophy. Twelve started.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The Bank of Bengal rate for demand loans remains at eight per cent.

LIGAL CHANGES.

A number of changes in the legal world here are gazetted. Mr. Justice Stevens is proceeding on leave until 10th November and Mr. Justice Hill until the 3rd of September. Mr. Geidt to act for the former and Mr. Saroda Churn Mitter for the latter.

THE VICEROY'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

YESTERDAY'S BUSINESS.

THE HON. MR. GOKHALE'S QUESTIONS.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 13.

At the meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council to-day Sir Edward Law accepted Sir Montagu Turner's amendment to the Currency Bill, which was then passed. The effect of the measure is that five-rupee notes, interchangeable everywhere but in Burma, will be introduced, while the larger subcircle notes will remain as at present. The matter is to be reconsidered next session when the General Currency Notes Amendment Bill is to be introduced.

The Electricity Bill was passed, but is not to come into force until after the Advisory Board, which is to be immediately constituted, has framed rules which will be published for three months for suggestions, and will be eventually brought into operation simultaneously with the Bill.

The Victoria Memorial Bill was introduced, and is to be passed without reference to a Select Committee. It provides for the appointment of trustees in whom the funds are to be vested with powers to the Governor-General in Council to make any rules that may be necessary in connection with their administration. The trustees are to comprise certain high officials, the President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the Master of the Trades Association, Calcutta, certain Chiefs to be nominated by the Viceroy, and certain additional members to be elected by the trustees. The trustees are to appoint a Building Committee to attend to details in connection with the construction of the memorial.

A small Bill was introduced to enable the procedure obtaining elsewhere to be brought into force for the administration of certain small townships in the Central Provinces.

The Indian Ports Bill and the Provident Fund Bill were passed. The proceedings also included the presentation of the Select Committee's report on the Civil Procedure Code Bill.

Replying to Mr. Gokhale's questions Sir Denzil Ibbetson said that the recommendations of the Famine Commission in regard to orphans had been accepted and were being incorporated in the Provincial Famine Codes. He was unable to agree to the publication of the evidence before the Famine and University Commissions owing to its great length and to the fact that some of the witnesses objected.

Sir Edward Law said the Government of India had received no communication from the Secretary of State on the subject of any proposal from the United States in connection with the future of silver.

On Wednesday next the Budget will be presented, and on the following Friday there will be an ordinary meeting for legislative purposes.

THE INDIAN ESTIMATES.

IMPROVEMENTS ON RIFLE RANGES.

Provision is being made in the estimates for four lakhs of rupees for the reorganisation of mule corps, five-and-a-half lakhs for steel plant and rolling mills from home for Ishapore, and for rifle ranges, magazines, and armouries for volunteer corps in India. A small sum has also been set apart in case it is found possible to increase the reserve of military assistant surgeons next year.

ENLISTMENT OF MAHSUD WAZIRIS.

An experiment is to be made of enlisting our late enemies, the Mahsud Waziris, in the 30th Baluch Infantry, the arrangement if successful to be extended hereafter to other Baluch battalions.

THE COSSIPORE GUN FACTORY.

Detailed estimates are being prepared in connection with the scheme for the manufacture of field guns at the Cossipore Government Foundry, and a lakh of rupees is being set aside in case the undertaking can be commenced next year.

LAWLESSNESS IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

NEED FOR DRASTIC ACTION.

VIEWS OF THE PRIMATE.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, in receiving a deputation that complained of lawlessness in the Church of England, confessed the need for drastic action in cases where flagrant disobedience was persisted in.

The Archbishop of York said it was necessary to extend the power of the Bishops.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenants Smith, 16th Bombay Infantry, and Sargeant, 20th Bombay Infantry, and 2nd-Lieutenant Hoare 2nd Central India Horse, are admitted to the Indian Army.

Resaldar Abdul Hamid, A. D. C. to the Governor of Bombay, is admitted to the order of British India.

Bombay Hospital Assistant Gungadhar is promoted to the senior grade for services in Uganda.

Indian Army—Lieutenants Orton, Cuming, Kauntze, Nicolos, Will, Grant, Stirling, Perrean, Hilson, Lambert, and Tatum to be Captains.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant C. B. Handley is confirmed as Assistant Port Officer, Calcutta.

Messrs. Rice and Gardner to be Sub-Lieutenants, Indian Marine.

Extensions of leave at home are sanctioned for six months to Commander Barwick and for two months to Lieutenant Stokes.

Captain W. A. Bruce officiates as Deputy Accountant General, Military Department, vice Captain Scott on special duty.

Captain F. E. Lane has five years' extension of his appointment in the Ordnance Department.

Mr. Hyde, Administrator-General, has been granted nine months' leave. Mr. C. E. Grey to officiate.

THE KANO EXPEDITION.

ADVANCE ON SOKOTO.

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 13.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent, dated London, the 12th instant, says that Colonel Morland has started for Sokoto and that Kano is now quiet.

COTTON SHIPMENTS IN SOUTHERN INDIA.

THE COMPETITION FOR TRADE.

MADRAS, MARCH 13.

The Cocanada Chamber of Commerce, which has reason to suppose that strenuous efforts are being held out to certain Bombay firms with the object of diverting the Guntur cotton trade for shipment from, the West Coast, has written to Messrs. Gordon Woodroffe and Co., the Madras Agents of the Clan Line counselling a searching investigation being made, and urging that the interested shipping and railway companies should so reduce rates as to retain the trade of Cocanada and Madras on the existing lines.

ILLNESS OF THE BISHOP OF MADRAS.

The Bishop of Madras has been compelled to cancel his arrangements for visits to Calcutta and Secunderabad during the present month owing to ill-health.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

ENHANCED SCALE OF PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

SANCTIONED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 13.

With the approval of the Secretary of State the Government of India have now sanctioned the following long-looked for enhanced scale of pay and allowances to the Royal Army Medical Corps officers on the Indian Establishment to take effect from the 24th November last, consequent on the recent improvement in the pay of officers of that Corps belonging to the Home Establishment. Lieutenants are to receive Rs. 430 monthly; Captains Rs. 475, or if over seven years' service Rs. 530, and if one of ten years' service Rs. 650. The charge allowance to the Senior Medical Officer of a hospital will be or 300 or more beds Rs 240 monthly; for 200 or more beds Rs. 180; for 100 or more beds, Rs. 120; and for 50 or merebeds Rs. 60. A specialist's pay will also be granted at the rate of Rs. 60 monthly to officers below the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel who may be appointed to such posts as would have entitled them to a specia ist's pay under paragraphs 36 and 41 of the report of Mr. Brodrick's Committee. A sum of 4 1-4 lakhs of rupees is being provided in Military Estimates to meet the cost of the above concessions from the 24th of November, 1903. Orders regarding the question of increasing the pay of the senior officers of the Army Medical Corps on the Indian Establishment will be issued later on. The concessions now sanctioned will be published in an early issue of the Army Circulars.

THE HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

The "Gazette of India" announces the following changes to be made in the Hyderabad Contingent with effect to the 1st proximo:—The Cantonments of Jalna, Hingoli, Mominabad, and Raichore to be vacated and handed over to the Nizam; Ellichpur to be retained as Cantonment pending provision of accommodation elsewhere; Balarum and Aurangabad to be kept up with garrison of one cavalry and two infantry regiments each. The 3rd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, to be broken up at Mominabad, and its three Squadrons transferred to the 1st, 2nd, and 4th Lancers, thereby giving these regiments the four squadron organisation obtaining generally throughout the native Cavalry. The British officers to be absorbed as the Commander-in-Chief may direct. The strength of each regiment will then be 6 5 native ranks with twelve British officers, namely, the Commandant, four Squadron Commanders, five Squadron Officers, one Adjutant, and one Medical Officer. No. 1 Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent, will be at once disbanded, native ranks discharged, the guns returned to the Ordnance Department, and the horses to the Remounts Department. The remaining three batteries will remain undisturbed for the present.

The six infantry regiments will be delocalised and transferred to the Madras Command, retaining their present nomenclature until further orders. They will each consist of 838 native ranks and thirteen British Officers. The accounts of the Cavalry regiments will be transferred to the Controller of Bombay and those of the Infantry regiments to the Controller of Madras. Instructions for the disposal of the Hyderabad Contingent Civil Police and Cantonment and Abkari funds will be issued by the Resident, Hyderabad. The staff appointments of the Contingent will be abolished, the General Officer Commanding from the date of his transfer, the A. A. G. from 1st July next, the Military Secretary, to the Resident from 31st July next, and the Station Staff officers from the date of their respective stations are vacated.

THE CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE BILL.

REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE.

The report of the Select Committee on the Civil Procedure Code Bill is a long one, and recommends a very large number of changes. It is signed by all the members of the Committee, subject to notes of dissent on numerous individual points by Messrs. Whitworth, Rampini, and Sri Ram Bahadur. Mr. Whitworth says in his note that he considers too little regard has been paid to the inconvenience of changes in the settled law; also that clearness of expression has been sacrified to an impossible endeavour after the absolute precision of language.

WEDDING OF CAPTAIN ROBERT LYGON.

TO TAKE PLACE IN ENGLAND.

MADRAS, MARCH 13.

The marriage has been arranged between Captain the Hon'ble Robert Lygon, Grenadier Guards, A.D.C. to H. E. the Governor of Madras, and brother to H. E. Lady Ampthill, and Cecil, the only daughter of Sir George and Lady Arbuthnot. It is said the marriage will take place in the autumn in England.

TIGER AT LARGE IN RANGOON.

RANGOON, MARCH 13.

Great sensation has recently been caused amongst all classes in Rangoon by the slaying of a large tigress upon the Shive Dagon Pagoda, which is in the very heart of the Cantonments. The sensation has been intensely revived by the appearance, last night, of another large tiger in a private compound in Rangoon town. Before the animal was frightened off it killed two dogs, which it carried away.

MADRAS FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION TOURNAMENT.

WARWICKS vs. R. G. A., COLABA.

MADRAS, MARCH 12.

In the second round of the Madras Football Tournament the Royal Warwicks played the Royal Garrison Artillery from Colaba before a fair number of spectators, the replayed tie between the Lincolns and the Durhams on the adjoining ground being a counter attraction. The Warwicks played with a strong wind in their favour in the first half and outplayed their opponents at all points. Early in the game Hadden scored the first goal for the Warwicks from a good pass by Watson. Even play followed, but the Warwicks again attacking, Watson scored a second goal after the ball had been muddled by their opponents' backs. The score at half-time was two goals to nil in favour of the Warwicks. In the second half the Gunners made a much better show, but the forwards were not together and they kicked too far ahead. They however, kept the ball mostly in the Warwick's half, but the shooting, with few exceptions, was wild and feeble; one exception was a very hot shot by Jones, but it was stopped. The Warwicks made frequent invasions on the Gunners' stronghold in one of which Hewett scored by a beautiful shot. Hadden missed the easiest of chances of scoring again.

DURHAMS vs. LINCOLNS

ANOTHER DRAW.

MADRAS, MARCH 13.

The replayed tie between the Durham Light Infantry and the Lincoln Regiment took place yesterday afternoon on the Artillery ground. Both teams played splendidly, but were weak in front of goal, and it was hard to say which team was the superior. The game ended in another draw, no goal being scored. Extra time of ten minutes each way was played with no change in the result. The match will be replayed this evening.

The winners who will play the Warwicks to-morrow will be playing the fourth consecutive match in four days.

THE UNIVERSITIES' COMMISSION.

MEETING OF THE MADRAS SENATE.

At a meeting of the Senate of the Madras University held yesterday, to consider the report of a Special Committee appointed to report on the recommendations of the Universities' Committee, the Senate accepted the Committees report *en bloc*.

DEATH OF COL. HARVEY-KELLY.

Colonel H. H. Harvey-Kelly died at the General Hospital at 8-30 this morning. General regret is felt in Madras, where the deceased was very popular.

Colonel Hamilton Harvey-Kelly had seen a good deal of active service. In Burma, in 1887-89, he was Brigade Transport Officer in the operations of the 3rd Brigade. He was mentioned in despatches, given his Brevet of Lieut.-Col., and awarded the medal with two clasps. In 1889 he was in the Poukhan expedition, when he was again mentioned in despatches and given the clasp. He was again engaged in Burma in 1891-92, and, three years later, in 1895, he took part in the relief of Chitral, earning the medal and clasps. At the time of his death he was in his fifty-eight year. A few weeks ago Colonel Harvey arrived in Bombay on his way home, but was recalled to Madras owing to the death of his son-in-law, Mr. Allen Daly, the well-known barrister. Soon after his return to Madras Colonel Kelly was taken ill and was obliged to enter the General Hospital where his death has occurred.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEBRUARY 27.

MR. BRODRICK'S ARRIGNMENT.

"A great occasion" is the general verdict on the well sustained and orderly attack upon Mr. Brodrick's Army "reforms," but the ending, or rather I should say the immediate ending, was not quite so sensational as some people anticipated. How it could have been supposed that a Ministerial crisis would be the outcome of Mr. Bickett's amendment it is not quite easy to see. No doubt the majorities obtained by the Government all through last week were perilously small; but the issues were of comparatively small importance, and those behind the scenes knew that whatever may happen before the present session terminates the great bulk of Mr. Balfour's followers, discontented and apathetic as they may be, are not yet ready to precipitate a change of Government. Moreover, it was hardly to be expected that the Irish party when within sight as it were of the promised land would run the risk of losing the benefits which they are expecting shortly at the hands of the present Government. They are shrewd men, and as such know very well that if a Liberal Government were to come into power the Conservatives by means of their overwhelming strength in the House of Lords would prevent them passing an Irish Land Bill even if it were of a more moderate character than the one Mr. Wyndham hopes to produce in a few days. Hence Mr. Redmond's followers played their cards with care. They did not, it is true, with one solitary exception, Major Jameson, vote against Mr. Beckett's amendment, but they walked out of the House in a body without voting at all. Although it was an open secret beforehand that they wished to avoid embarrassing the Government on the present juncture of Irish affairs, they kept their own counsels, and until the very last moment it was not known for certain what course they would adopt. As it was, the device they adopted served the purposes of the Government extremely well. There can be little doubt that the number of Conservative supporters of Mr. Beckett would have been very much larger than it was if those who, while loyal Ministerialists, heartily distrust Mr. Brodrick's rule on Pall Mall could have been sure that the Irish would not have voted at all. Next in interest to the Army debate which, notwithstanding the large majority has put a nail or two in Mr. Brodrick's political coffin, has been the discussion raised by Mr. Redmond. I say discussion, but discussion ordinarily implies something of a polemical character. Although the speakers on Wednesday included Mr. Redmond and Mr. Wyndham, Mr. William O'Brien and Colonel Saunderson, Mr. Haldane and Mr. Morley there was nothing at all polemical in what any of the speakers said. Even Colonel Saunderson who at first furiously opposed the Dunraven Committee now praised it, and Mr. O'Brien roared like a sucking dove. Surely we must at last be approaching the Millennium!

SIR ROBERT GIFFEN AND VENEZUELA.

There are some who maintain that Sir Robert Giffen has not been so fortunate in his appearance in the newspaper polemic over the Anglo-German alliance against Venezuela as one would have hoped from a publicist holding so unique a position as a statistician. The Venezuela Blue Book has now been published, and it is considered by many that from the very first the real alliance has been between the United States and the United Kingdom. The former has of late been very much insisting on the Monroe Doctrine. This is a detestable red rag to the German Emperor, and more or less latterly to all the Continental Powers; and the Kaiser has long been brooding over an alliance counter to it. Venezuela gave him an opportunity. He felt his cause so just that he opened the ball single-handed. The United States were at once placed in a very trying dilemma. Venezuela was not, apart from the principle involved, worth fighting for, especially in a fight in which Germany would perhaps have the sympathies of some of her neighbours. Then, it is suggested, came some underground suggestion that England should start her claims against Venezuela and accept any offer from Germany to press their claims together. Hence the Anglo-German alliance, the astute purpose of which, as between England and the United States, was for England to act as same elephant in walking the wild elephant, Germany, away from the ring fence the Monroe Doctrine would seek to put up round the two Americas. Whether or not this be the true inwardness of the Anglo-German alliance against Venezuela the explanation is at any rate ingenious and not improbable. Some colour is given to this view of the matter by the unwonted enthusiasm displayed by the Duke of Devonshire in the manner in which he offered to the Anglo-American entente cordiale at the Washington Birthday Banquet held at the Hotel Cecil on Monday.

MR. JERVOISE ATHELSTANE BAINES, O.S.I.

Mr. Baines's lecture last Tuesday afternoon at the Society of Arts on "Gleanings from the Indian Census" was a great success. He was heavily handicapped by the fact that the returns had not yet been received by him from Bengal. The fact is that, as Sir Steuart Bayley informed the meeting, they had been delivered at the India Office only last Wednesday; but except that the delay in forwarding them rendered Mr. Baines's paper incomplete, there was no possibility of postponing it until the Bengal papers had arrived—this did not in the least detract from the interest of it or from the highly appreciative reception given by the meeting to it. Mr. Baines is one of the few authorities in this country on statistics who can make them attractive. Sir Robert Giffen is of course the great statistical figurante of his generation, and the consummate skill with which he foots and frisks his clear cut and triumphant course through a bewildering chaos of financial trade or census returns, his favorite high and swift cotanctor" are as fascinating as the faultless capperings of an accomplished professional dancer through the mazes of a ballet.

"In O! the steps of Sylvia Gray
And O the skirts of Lotty Lind."

But one sees from the first that Sir Robert Giffen is adjusting his figures with "unconscious cerebration" toward ever the same patriotic conclusion that there is a God in Heaven, and it's all right for the United Kingdom and British Empire! Mr. William Digby also must be frankly acknowledged to be a great craftsman in statistics. Sir George Birdwood indeed declined to speak yesterday in the discussion on the very ground that he "felt empty of fight in the absence of Mr. William Digby, the weird contortionist of figures, whose strabilious pessimism was nothing less than demoniacal obsession." And there is the pity of it, for even more than in the case of Sir Robert Giffen one can for tell exactly what Mr. William Digby's conclusions will be before opening any book on Indian economic subjects he writes—there is a Devil in the Abyss, and England is giving India a helping hand with it! On the other hand Mr. Baines adopts in dealing with his figures the seductive process of the scientist; and follows it as scrupulously as is possible by men poor seing anything of human nature. For instance in all that Mr. Baines has done in the exposition of Indian statistics it is impossible to say what his political or politico-economical or religious views and opinions are. He leaves the figures to speak for themselves. Nevertheless he always makes them most attractive, and hence consequence, by the sheer force of his method, aided by a lively fancy and great literary faculty, become recognised in this country as one of the most trustworthy and brilliant of our rising statisticians. He raised several points of special interest in his paper which were taken up in the discussion which followed. He bestowed special praise on the Bombay report, and specially on the historical review given therein. It is quite out of the beat of usual census work, and reflects the highest credit on its author. He advocated also to the superior endurance of women in famine, and their greater liability to succumb to plague. Various explanations were offered by those who took part in the debate, but I incline to the one given in conversation after the meeting broke up, that it was probably due to the habitually sparer diet of the women.

In the great fertility of the people of India as taken generally, Mr. Baines found a counterpoise to their high death-rate. One would feel inclined to put it reversely, and accent their death-rate as a compensation for their wonderful prolificness. Mr. Baines in this connection emphasised the stagnation of the Parsee community, and said that with their decline in numbers they seemed also to be losing their spirit of enterprise. The truth is they are suffering from "in and in breeding." When they first came to India being all reduced under native rule to the position of toddy drawers they largely intermarried with Hindus; but on their emancipation under British rule their pride of race was gradually recovered, and now they have gone to the other extreme, marrying only among themselves, instead of systematically restoring the purity of their Aryan blood by bringing Parsee wives from Persia and marrying European ladies. These were the chief points of special interest to Bombay dwellers by Mr. Baines. The discussion was as valuable as the paper itself, the leading parts in it being taken by Sir Steuart Bayley, who spoke very highly of the Bengal Census report, Mr. T. W. Holderness, Sir William Lee-Warner, Mr. J. D. Rees, and Sir Charles Stevens. It greatly adds to the importance of these meetings of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts that Indian officials of high status and ability still engaged in the active service of the Empire should habitually join in such discussions. The consequence is that the influence of the Society of Arts in directing public opinion at home on questions concerned with the more solid and abiding interests of India is every year becoming more and more marked and salutary.

AN UP-TO-DATE LABOUR CANDIDATE.

Mr. Will Crooks the working man official who is trying to become member for the working class constituency of Woolwich in place of Lord Charles Beresford, is delivering some amusing speeches in the course of the contest. The other day in delivering with old age pensions he said that he once wrote a paper on the question from his own point of view and sent it to a certain statesman, who replied to him that a Cabinet Minister had to declare the impossible before he could get a pension. Mr. Crooks proceeded: "I told that to a meeting I was once addressing, and a man asked what it meant. I said it meant the Cabinet Minister must be 'stony broke' before he received the money—and the man answered, 'Why did you not say so before? I thought you were swearing.'" Mr. Crooks has received a great commitment from Lord Charles Beresford, and a compliment that will be worth, perhaps, more votes to his rival than to Mr. Crooks himself. Such generosity always pays in a contest of election. Lord Charles, speaking at a meeting in support of Mr. Drage's candidature, said that Will Crooks was a man he would have liked to fight. He had faithfully fulfilled every duty he had undertaken. He was a fair and square Englishman.

I do not wish to suggest that Lord Charles in paying this tribute was not perfectly sincere, but one is inclined to plead guilty to a certain amount of incredulity as to another of the Admiral's remarks, namely, that when he was elected for Woolwich he hoped to remain its representative for the rest of his life. One is accustomed to hear that sort of thing from politicians in the spring. A certain public man who had enjoyed his fair share of good appointments abroad once stated publicly in my hearing when he was wooing a constituency that he had come home about thirty for good and his comparatively short time he was again filling a fat appointment several thousand miles from England. Some constituencies would not like to be treated as Woolwich, Hampstead, and York have been treated by the gallant but somewhat fickle sailor from a political point of view. Lord C. Beresford reminds one of the gay deceivers referred to by England's divinely inspired dramatist (vide the Kaiser's recently published confession of faith).

"On foot in sea and one on shore,
To one thing constant never."

But as used to be remarked in India of Lord Charles's equally popular brother whose premature death was so widely regretted "the Beresfords are allowed to do anything."

OLLA PODRIDA.

Congratulations to Mr. C. B. N. Cama of St. John's College, Cambridge, on his election to the Isaac Newton studentship, which is tenable until April, 1906. Mr. Cama, it will be remembered, was sixth wrangler two years ago.

About a fortnight ago the "Times" published a letter from the venerable Dr. R. Burt Cust seeking to ascertain how many survivors there are of the Sudiya campaign of nearly 60 years ago. Dr. Cust himself though not a soldier was present at the famous battle of Sobraon when the Sikhs were defeated, being on the political staff of Sir Henry Hardinge, Governor-General, Lord Hardinge. Dr. Cust in his letter said:—"I only know with certainty of two—Lieut.-Marshal Sir Frederick Haines and Sir Edward (sic) Stranney—but there must be some more." Correspondents of the "Times" have sent that journal the names of 31 survivors, including Sir Edward Holdich, Sir Alexander Taylor, Sir Charles Johnson, Sir John Dorse, and Sir A. J. H. Elliot. The united ages of this gallant band of warriors must amount to a very big figure. Dr. Cust himself is in his 82nd year, but when seen in Westminster Abbey at the Coronation he was looking more active than many a man twenty years younger.

Economy is a very good thing, and it is satisfactory to see that the comparatively new practice of sending home printed copies of official papers required for circulation on this side in the form of blue books instead of having them reset by printers in this country is still being followed. The other day Mr. Wylie asked the Government when the report of the Commission on Irrigation will be presented to the House. "The Government of India," Lord George Hamilton replied, "have been asked to send home 1,500 copies of the report of the Irrigation Commission when it is completed and printed, and copies will be distributed to honorable members as soon as possible after arrival." There was a curious little error in the printed reply to an unstarred question asked in the House of Commons last week about the "bundobast," I think that is the correct word, between the Nizam and the Viceroy regarding the Berars. Reference was made in the answer of the Secretary of State to "the President's letter." I myself was a little puzzled to know who the President in question could be, but having a resistless faith in official accuracy I stifled my curiosity. The question and answer have been reprinted, and it now appears that President was a misprint for "Resident." From an answer given to a question put by Mr. Joseph Walton, M. P., it appears that the assurance respecting our right to make a railway to Southern Persia when railways are constructed by another Power in Northern Persia was given during the reign of the late Shah, and has since been confirmed. "I would not," says the mouthpiece of the Foreign Office, "be desireable to prescribe correspondence. The young Earl of Lytton for whom venture to predict a successful political career is to be Chairman of the meeting at the Society of Arts when Mr. Herbert Birdwood reads his paper on "The Province of Sind."

It is rather saddening to find that it should be thought necessary to introduce into Parliament to provide for the punishment of incest. Such a measure has been circulated to-day with the Parliamentary papers. The names on the back of the Bill are Colonel Lockwood, Sir John Kennaway, and Mr. Henry J. Wilson.

At present incest is punishable only by proceedings in the Ecclesiastical Courts in England, although it is a crime in Scotland and in most civilised countries. The Bill proposes to punish incestuous intercourse between persons of the nearest degrees of blood relationship.

DEPARTURE OF THE POLICE COMMISSION.

The Police Commission which completed its sittings in Bombay on Tuesday last proceeded to Karachi yesterday by the B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Dumra. The following are the names of the members: Hon'ble Sir Andrew Fraser, Hon'ble Justice Candy, Col. Montgomery, Mr. N. M. Chivin, Mr. Stewart, Dewan Bahadur Srinivasa R. Avergar, Mr. W. Reid, Mr. J. Parrot, Mr. Kennedy Mr. W. Dobbel, and Mr. A. C. Hankin. Lady Fraser also left by the Dumra for Karachi

MADAME AGNES FREID.

It should be borne in mind that this evening Madame Agnes Freid "the Californian Nightingale" will sing at the Town Hall. Madame Freid will be assisted by Mr. Edward Bear of the Royal College of Music, the director of his Excellency the Governor's Band. He will contribute a viola solo. Taste should prove an attractive feature, and it will certainly be a novelty, for it is doubtful whether the viola has been heard in Bombay for years as a solo instrument. Mr. Saymour Dove has charge of the box plan.

THE WORLD'S ENTERTAINERS.

Last night at the Novelty Theatre the World's Entertainers gave another capital performance. There was again a large assembly, and the programme was hugely enjoyed. Salerno's juggling, which created such a sensation on Thursday evening, was again applauded to the echo. Some of his feats would be voted impossibilities were they explained without having been witnessed. Those who have seen Salerno draw the tablecloth from under a mass of China and glass, with not so much as spilling a glass of water, will be inclined to say that there are very few things which are impossible to the modern juggler. Yesterday we mentioned the farmial eccentricities of Booth and Radd, but the performance of their wonderfully trained bull terrier ought to be alluded to. This animal stands in a category by himself so far as trained dogs are concerned. It is not so much what he does that is remarkable, but the way he does it. He is positively human in some of his ways. He actually looks ashamed and endeavours to hide his face when decoyed in theft, and his performance as a whole is a triumph. Miss Violet Elliot and Miss Frances Gwynne were again in capital voice, and their brilliant and artistic singing was as loudly and enthusiastically applauded as on the previous evening. All the other components of this excellent company performed in a manner which could hardly be too highly praised. The concluding performance will be given to-night.

FIRE IN A STABLE.

THREE BULLOCKS BURNT TO DEATH.

At about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in a stable in Trimbuck Parashram street, Falkland Road, by which the whole structure was destroyed and three bullocks were burnt to death. The stable belonged to Runchod Hurridas, a Marwari, and was in the occupation of one Padtara, a Ghati. At the time of the outbreak there were ten bullocks tethered in the structure. The fire originated in a quantity of hay that had been stored in the loft, and was first discovered by one Mahadoo, a Ghati. Mahadoo rushed in pluckily and succeeded in rescuing seven animals one after the other. Owing, however, to the highly combustible nature of the storage, the flames spread so rapidly as to render it impossible to save the remaining animals, which were unfortunately burnt to death. The fire-engines from Colaba, Fort, Babulla Tank, and Chinchpogoly were on the spot, but they were not brought into requisition, as the hydrant was found sufficient to cope with the fire. The fire was put out in about half an hour but not before the whole of the structure had been destroyed. The damage is estimated at Rs. 800.

BOMBAY JACKAL CLUB.

THE POINT TO POINT RACES.

The annual point to point races of the Bombay Jackal Club were held at Santa Cruz yesterday. There was a large attendance, and a refreshing breeze, which was blowing across the country, rendered the proceedings exceedingly enjoyable. The Stewards of the course were Messrs. R. W. L. Dunlop, J. A. Lord, A. C. Boulton, H. E. K. Procter, D. N. Graham, R. W. Harter, M. F. Reid, and A. S. A. Westrop. Mr. R. G. Campbell officiated as honorary secretary, Mr. G. K. Remington as judge and starter, and Mr. T. L. Roberts as clerk of the scales. There were five events, two cross-country races for horses, two for ponies, and a jumping competition. The entries were very good and the racing was of an interesting character, if the finishes were not particularly close. In the first event a three and a half miles race for horses Mr. A. C Boulton's Gown Boy and Mr. J. L. Symon's Sea Lark came into sight neck and neck, and they passed the post with less than half a length between them. The rest were nowhere. Mr. Westropp's little pony Waress won the Pony Hunt Cup very easily, and Mr. Prior de Saoner's Fritz carried of the next event in hollow fashion. In the last race of the day Mr. Fischer on Good Boy won very cleverly. Mr. Westropp in chance came down in the race for horses, but fortunately neither horse nor rider were badly hurt. The Jumping Competition was keenly contested, and as a whole the jumping was very good. Mr. I. Alston's Miss Milligan took every obstacle splendidly, and was deservedly placed first. Mr. W. Adams Oram's Big Ben and Mr. A. G. Barr's Ugly divided the honours of the second place. The band of the 23rd Bombay Rifles was present. The following are the details:—

Open Point-to Point Race for Horses.—About 3 1-2 miles. Catch-weights. English and Welsh, 12st, 7lbs. and over. Arabs and Country-breds, 10st. 7lbs, and over. Prize—A Cup.

Mr G Prior de Saoner's b w g Fritz, Mr Fisher.. 1
Mr J L Symons' b Irish m Dolo, Owner 2
Mr H S Symons' b w m Sapphire, Mr Forbes .. 3
Major Lloyd Jones' ch c Vivandiere, Mr Martin 4
Mr J H Symington's ch w m Jane, Mr Cram ... 0
Mr G H Brooks' b w g The Squire, Mr Moore.. 0
Mr S A McCausland's b w g Chance, Mr Westropp 0

Open Point-to-Point Race for Galloways and Ponies 14-1 hands and under.—About 3 1-2 miles. Catch-weights. English and Welsh, 11st. 12lbs. Arabs and Country-breds, 10st. 7lbs. and over. Prize—A Cup.

Mr P F Fischer's g w g Good Boy, Owner 1
Mr G W Wilson's g g p The Dwarf, Mr Alston 2
Major Lloyd Jones' ch g Bucephalus, Mr Martin 3
Major Rogers' b w m Nancy, Capt Forbes 4
Mr E F Schilizzi's b g p Sudden, Hon'ble A. Trevor 0
Mr A S A Westropp's g ch m Mable, Owner 0
Mr P F Fischer's ch m Pretty 0

The Hunt Cup for Horses. A Point-to-Point Race.—About 3 1-2 miles. Catch-weights. English and Welsh, 12st. 7lbs and over, Arabs and Country-breds, 10st. 7lbs. and over. Owners up. Prize—A Cup.

Mr A C Boulton's b w g Gown Boy..... 1
Mr J L Symon's b w g Sealark..... 2
Lt-Col G H Bell's b w g Billow II..... 3
Mr R W Harter's b w m Dear Dear..... 4
Mr A Forbes' br w g Malcom..... 0
Mr R R Wright's b w g Blake..... 0
Mr O. Owen's b w m Mildred..... 0

The Pony Hunt Cup. 14-1 hands and under. A Point-to-Point Race.—About 3 1-2 miles. English and Welsh, 14-1, 12st. Arabs and Country-breds, 14-1, 11st. Poole, 13-3 and under allowed 7lbs. Owners up. Prize—A

...ch were not strictly necessary for the efficiency of the Indian Army. The most recent instance was, of course, the extra expenditure of £3,700,000 per annum which would be imposed on India by the changes which were now being carried out in the Army system of this country. To burden India with this large sum made it impossible to contend that the report of the Commission upon Indian expenditure was final. We believed we ought to maintain in India a force adequate for internal purposes; and that, if it was necessary that the force should also be maintained for external purposes, we ought to make such a contribution to the Indian finances as would substantially meet the cost of the additional troops required for those purposes. If the Government took up this position they would do much to strengthen the bonds which united Great Britain and her dependency.

Major Evans-Gordon said that the Prime Minister had said that although war with Russia was highly improbable, it was possible; that the strategic position of Russia had been rapidly advancing; and that we needed three army corps of Regular troops to assure the defence of India. If the need was so pressing we ought to have heard of it before. Not a word was said on the subject when troops were sent from India to South Africa. If India was in the serious condition indicated by the Prime Minister, the proper course was not to reduce but to increase the military force there by the enlistment of Gurkhas, Sikhs, Pathans, and others.

Lord G. Hamilton said the motion was in a sense similar to that which was moved a few days ago in connection with Army expenditure in this country; but the facts soon parted company. The present period was one in which the military expenditure of every country was rapidly increasing with one exception, and that was to be found in India. The hon. member who moved the amendment seemed to have a positional department of his own; his figures differed from the official returns. He gave the military establishment as 220,000; it should be 220,000.

Mr. Caine explained that he was making a comparative statement of all effective forces on a war footing.

Lord G. Hamilton said it was an absolutely indisputable fact that during a period of great military expansion the Indian Government alone had kept down military expenditure. (Hear, hear.) During the seven years he had been in office the military establishment had been from £19,000 to £20,000 and the military expenditure had advanced from £16,400,000 to £17,100,000; and it seemed to him that when the Indian Government accomplished this remarkable feat, keeping down expenditure and increasing efficiency, it was not a result that deserved the censure implied by the amendment. (Hear, hear.) Per head the Indian Army was necessarily costly, because it was largely composed of white men taken from their own country, and, supplied on the voluntary system, it was necessary to offer the men sufficient pecuniary inducement. While located in India great precautions for preservation of health were necessary, and this involved large expenditure and still the death-rate was far higher than it was in this country. It was quite true the cost per head was great, and it was equally true that a large proportion of the taxation was supplied by poor people; but the hon. member did not mention two governing facts of the situation—the area of the country in which the military establishment was retained, (and) the fact that the military establishment of India was much smaller in proportion to population than in any other Government in the world. Of course the establishment, being small, must be made efficient. The hon'ble member went on to say that India had an almost impregnable frontier, and seemed to imply that the small force maintained was in excess of requirements, but the hon. member was aware that the history of India long before the establishment of British rule was a continuous record of invasions over that frontier as described as impregnable. Nobody could say that, if our rule were withdrawn or insufficiently supported, India would not again be subjected to similar invasions from warlike tribes inhabiting the regions to the north and west, and who from time immemorial had been taught to look on the plains of India as their natural prey. Therefore the establishment was moderate and, in proportion to population, less than that of any other Government in Central Asia. The Russian establishment in Asia was 10 or 12 times as great in proportion to population. But the hon. gentleman's main argument in support of the motion for reduction was that during the crisis of the late Boer war a considerable number of men were sent to assist the imperial forces in different parts of the world. But surely the hon. member must know that in times of great national stress some risks may legitimately be incurred which in normal times would not be justified. Lord Curzon, with characteristic courage, did deplete his military establishment by sending 6,000 white men to Natal and 17,000 native troops to China. The despatch of those forces was most effective aid to the British arms, and well they upheld prestige. (Hear, hear.) During that period there were scarcely any Regular troops in this country; but the hon. member would surely not argue that therefore the home establishment was too large. Lord Curzon never gave a hint that in his judgment the Indian establishment was too large nor would any responsible military authority say so. Then his hon. friend had referred to the speech of his right hon. friend the leader of the House the other night; but he did not think that he quite grasped what the Prime Minister said and its significance. His right hon. friend referred to the remote possibility of a war between England and Russia, but only in the sense of the possibility of a war between Germany and Russia. But if that contingency did occur it would necessitate very large reinforcements being sent from this country to augment and bring up the Indian establishment to the standard necessary to combat such danger. Might he point out to the noble lord that that was a contingency and a danger which had existed for years past? His right hon. friend had said nothing more than that.

Mr. Beckett: Why three army corps?

Lord G. Hamilton said possibly in the past sufficient attention had not been given to the organisation and training of soldiers, and if these matters had been brought to light now it was incumbent on the Government of the day to try to remedy them in what they believed to be the most effective manner. He now came to what he thought was the method of relief the hon. gentleman suggested, and that was that a certain number of men on the Indian establishment should be maintained and paid for out of the Imperial revenue and kept in India. He could not say that that was a proposition which in any way commended itself to his mind.

Mr. Beckett: It would be cheaper than the three army corps.

Lord G. Hamilton said he was not going to argue about the three army corps. He was arguing as to the dimensions of the force which the Indian Government should keep up. All the establishments in India, as his hon. friend was aware, were organised on the army corps system. The proposition put forward was one which he could not entertain. He believed nothing could be more dangerous than to put nominally under the control of the Indian Government certain forces paid for by the Imperial Government, because it would follow that the Imperial Government would have control over those forces. Each party, the Indian Government and the Imperial Government, would rely on being able to use the same troops, and it was not unlikely that at the critical moment some large combination might utterly fail if each Government were to rely on the arrangement. Whatever men were on the Indian establishment must be absolutely under the control of the Indian Government, in the same manner as those on the Imperial establishment must be under the control and direction of the Imperial Government. What the Prime Minister made clear the other night was possibly new to members of the House, that the possession of India did put on a strain on the military system as was in no way compensated for by what the Prime Minister pointed out and, therefore, it did follow that the taxpayers and the military system of this country were subjected to the constant pressure which was put upon them in the possession of India, imposing very considerable strain. He had always felt that, while it was necessary to fight hard and secure justice between the Indian and British Exchequer, so far as the apportionment of the charges were concerned for services in which they had a common interest, the fact that India was a charge upon the Imperial revenue ought never to be forgotten. He believed that by the connection between India and Great Britain, which was beneficial to both, this country gained largely commercially and otherwise; but the larger gain, he thought, was to the inhabitants of India. They had so swept away opposition and misgovernment that they had eradicated the recollection of them. The hon. gentleman who had seconded the motion alluded to the taxation and charges, and put these against the revenue which the Indian Government received. He was glad to say that, if it had not been for the exceptional drought through which they had passed, they should have been able to realise a considerable surplus. They had been able to close a number of establishments which they were obliged to maintain for a considerable number of years. The prospects of commerce and agriculture were improving and, they could only have normal years, there was not the slightest doubt there would be an increase in every head of revenue resulting in a surplus, placing them in a position to remit taxation. (Hear, hear.) If they kept up their military establishments to the level required by their military advisers and at the same time carefully supervised the expenditure, as it was their duty to do, and next endeavoured in the years ahead of them to adjust their income and expenditure, he trusted they should be able in some way to reduce the burdens from which they were suffering. He reminded the House, in conclusion, that during the last seven years no additional taxation had been imposed on India; and, under these circumstances, he did not think the amendment should be forced to a division. (Cheers.)

The amendment was negatived without a divisio...

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...ENCY LEGISLATION.

THE ...TS OF THE MEASURE.

The following is a continuation of the address on the currency question delivered by Mr. Shaurjee Bhsruchs at the annual meeting of the Bombay Native Brokers' Association:—

BOMBAY COTTON INDUSTRY.

But in the Bombay cotton industry on the system it is based there is always the ebb and never the flow. A cotton mill in Bombay has to earn 23 to 25 per cent. on its capital to enable it to give a return to the shareholders of 6 to 7 per cent. As capitalization of the mills goes in Bombay the agents' 5 per cent commission on production comes to about 10 per cent. on capital. There has to be set aside 5 per cent as depreciation for the wear and tear of the machinery and buildings; say 2 or 3 per cent. for reserve. That brings up the earnings to 15 per cent. Any earnings over that is the shareholders dividend. But it is not possible in the nature of things that any industry will be allowed to make continuously 25 per cent. per annum, paying its capital back in 4 years. Others will enter the field which will reduce earnings, and if crowd it make it extinct. If the earnings are reduced to 10 or 12 per cent on capital they will go entirely towards agents' commission and depreciation. But if for 2 or 3 years the mill works square making no profit or loss then adieu to dividends for many years. In those 2 or 3 years the agents commission will be paid from the capital which will be carried forward as loss. If after that the mill earns 20 per cent on capital annually for 3 years, yet there is no dividend for the shareholders. Ten out of 20 per cent has to be paid to the agents', and as no depreciation has been set aside for previous 3 years, full 5 to 7 per cent has to go to that, and the remainder goes in wiping off previous losses entailed by agents' commission. A Rs. 1,000 4 per cent Municipal Bond yields to its owners, Rs. 40 income from which one rupee is deducted for Government for 2 1-2 per cent income tax. We clamour for its reduction or its extinction. A holder of 1,00 rupees mill share pays a tax to the agent annually of Rs. 100 or a hundred times more than the other pays to the Government dividend or no dividend. That I am not exaggerating; there is a mill in Bombay with a capital of 8 lakhs and the yearly commission comes to Rs. 1,50,000 equal to 18 to 20 per cent on capital or equal to 180 to 200 rupees on a share of Rs 1,000 Remember there is no charge on the agents' commission. He gets a further substantial sum for office expenses which leaves him a fair margin. There is no other country in the world where commission is charged on the output of the manufacture of textile. Some charge commission on profits and some divide equally among all. Do these agents then claim or possess some extraordinary expert intelligence? Commission on production came into being in the year 1869 or 1870. From that year to now I presume to have known them all. None of them except one had any expert knowledge. And that one was the manager of a small mill for a few months. I suppose some of them may have passed through mills 3 or 4 times before they started mills as agents. But most of them did not know the difference between a Drawing and a Slubbing and between a Roving and an Intermediate before they became agents.

PERIODIC DEPRESSIONS.

There are periodic depressions in all industries, but they are principally owing to over-production and partly to the climatic and other conditions of our own country or the climatic and other conditions of the countries we are exporting to. For instance, the cotton mills situated in the Interior of India suffered during the famine in India. But so soon as those conditions were taken off they are doing well again. But if the excess of prosperous years had remained in the concerns, or the 10 per cent appropriated by agents had remained there, as reserve or reserve for equalizing dividends, the depression would have been faced easily and had passed quickly. Mr. William Tatersal of Manchester states that 85 joint stock cotton mills made a net loss of £1,439 last year. In the year previous to last 80 mills made a net profit of £275,545 equal 40 lakhs. If those mills were working on the system like ours the loss would have been many times multiplied, and the profits had disappeared in payment of commissions. But none of the periodic depressions have their origin in exchange. In the year 1872 we exported to China yarn amounting to Rs. 12 lakhs. In the year 1879 we exported yarn amounting to Rs. 92 lakhs, the largest quantity we exported up to that date. It was an annual excess of Rs. 12 lakhs, the whole increase in 7 years amounted to 81 lakhs. Yet it was a great over-production of that time and brought on a crisis in the mill industry. There were contributory causes. There was a famine in the land for 2 previous years, but nothing in extent or intensity compared to what we have recently passed through, and there was want of confidence. But if the industry was profitable the other causes would not have held ground. Judge of its intensity when half a dozen large mills went under hammer including Western India Mill owned by Manchester capitalists. From 1881 the mills had again a career of prosperity, which brought in others to share, and again crowded it in 1888-89. In that year export of yarn amounted to Rs. 531 lakhs or an increase of Rs. 438 lakhs in 9 years, equal to an annual increase of about Rs. 50 lakhs. That over-production brought on another crisis which lasted 5 years until 1893-94. In that year we exported yarn amounting to Rs. 905 lakhs. In 22 years we had 2 crises one of two and the other of 5 years' duration. But in both exchange was no wise the sinner. In the year 1893 the Indian mints were closed, and between 1893 and 1897 the China exchange fell from Rs. 225 to Rs. 155 or 70 points. But in the year 1893 consumption had passed the production; and between the years 1893 and 1897 the cotton mill industry enjoyed an unparalleled prosperity. For the first time shares of the mills based on the system of commission on production reached to par value, and some even passed to premium. That time was taken advantage of by the agents of the existing mills to unload their shares and to issue new ones for the expansion of their mills in the interests of the commission. The vortex of this prosperity involved many young men into ruin. Seeing commission on production yielding such large income to the agents they started joint stock mills. They gave orders for large mills with too little capital subscribed. By the time they were ready the cotton industry was again in the throes of most severe crisis. But the enlargement was still the over-production. In the year 1895 India exported yarn amounting to Rs. 688 lakhs to China, and Japan exported to the same market only Rs. 15 lakhs. In the year 1898 we still exported yarn amounting to Rs. 638 lakhs, but in that year Japan exported yarn to the same market amounting to Rs. 421 lakhs, add to that about Rs. 100 lakhs made by the cotton mills started in China. Is it possible that when between 1872 and 1879 China could not absorb an annual excess of Rs. 12 lakhs and between 1880 and 1893 an annual excess of 35 lakhs, that she could between 1895 and 1898 take an annual excess of Rs. 200 lakhs? Why in the year 1901 our merchants shipped to Japan some fifty thousand more bales of cotton than Japan's capacity to consume, and it depressed prices so very much that some of them had to bring back their cotton to India.

In proof that all things being equal the prices adjust themselves to the rise or fall of exchange I quote Mr. Jamsetjee Wadia's figures from the "Times of India":—

	1893	1903
	Dols.	Dols.
Patna.....	50	1015
Malwa.....	560	1020
Silk per piecul.....	400	910
Yarn per bale.....	70	120

In all articles except yarn the prices have risen in proportion to the fall of silver and in some more than the fall would warrant. If the price of yarn had not risen in proportion to the fall it is because all things not being equal the over-production hangs on the market.

But why like tea planters do you depend on one market for your production? Why not look nearer home? We are importing Rs. 32 crores of piecegoods. Why not convert some of your spinning mills into weaving? If people will not invest with further capital, come forward, and honestly resent your commissions. No industry with steam and telegraph can bear a tax of 10 per cent, it must perish. Some say the weaving markets will be soon overstocked, and for finer cloth we want protection. So long as India is governed by the British against British manufacturers you will have no protection given. But in India everything runs away like a wild fire, why not set them the fashion of wearing nothing but clothes made of home made cloth. Let all the members of the Congress appear in congress Hall every year in clothes made of the cloth of the Indian mills. A member told me, the other day, the season of the year was too cold for cotton clothes. Then let their cotton coats be padded with cotton wool. Such coats served Nansen at the North Pole, why should not they serve equally in an Indian winter.

WHAT SPINNERS WANT.

Why do these spinning mill agents wish the rupee to go to its silver value 57? If it is to despoil the labourer. Say a pound of yarn sells to-day at 5 annas and leaves no margin. He pays 3 3-4 annas for cotton, say 1-2 anna for insurance, stores, and other charges, and 3-4 annas for labour. If the rupee be allowed to go to its silver value he receives 15 annas a pound for his yarn. But he will have to pay double for his cotton, the price of which is ruled by the sterling pence, say 7 1-2 annas, double for his stores and insurance, say 1 anna, but in lieu of double he requires only 3-4 to his labourer which makes the total cost 9 1-4 annas. This leaves a margin of 3-4 anna at the expense of the labourer. And are these the gentlemen who wish best on despoiling the labourers, plead the cause of the poor ryots? There is a phrase among us that while burning with grievances of self he pretends he is grieving for others.

That the Congress should join its forces with such a clientele, whose only object is to despoil labour is a pity. That the Congress should doubt the honesty of the motives of the Government in their Currency Legislation according to their lights, and their lights being the sequence of wide information, varied inquiry and gathering of varied experiences. It may not agree with them and if it has to argue with those, it ought to be with due acknowledgment of the weight and forces on the other side. Currency craze, currency nausea, and State made rupees are very tart phrases but they are no arguments. Congress has a great roll to play as his Majesty's opposition to the Government of India, but if it think that any stone thrown so long as it is at the Government of India is good enough, its efforts will bear no fruit, and the expectations of the country will be disappointed. Before it becomes a power for good of the country and look up to by the Government of India, it has to shed some things. It has to drop its cock-sureness, and that every resident, if he were given the keys of Government, would make India an Eldorado. It must learn to credit the honesty of the motives of the Government and acknowledge the difficulties of the task of the governing race on the Indian continent more diverse and numerous than on the whole continent of Europe. I would advise the organizers of the Congress to adopt and imitate the arts and graces of Mr. Pestonjeebaw at the Corporation. While inflicting in criticism he always accepts the honesty of the motives of his opponents and states their case fairly; while carrying his majority bound in the manacles of iron, he only seems to guide their self-made conviction, in his cranial armament his opponents never fail him in respect. And I have heard Europeans opposed to him in views, and some of whom are pleased to call him Pherozeshu—say that without his able and tactful lead the Corporation would be a talking landmonium.

When the Hon'ble Professor Gokale made his admirable speech last year in the Viceroy's Council, voicing some people here, although he had thought out the matter for himself on independent lines that the recurring surpluses were not the result of increase material prosperity of the people but were in consequence of the Budget based on 131 satellites 5 per cent and 3 1-2 per cent total stem duty, excise on cloth, and enhanced excise on salt. But he might have given

CREDIT TO THE GOVERNMENT.

for not having dissipated the surpluses and kept them intact. That the Government wisely utilised them; 30 crores on famine and 12 crores on public works, which under different circumstances might have necessitated large loans and heavy taxation. But when the Hon'ble Professor Gokhale attributed the misfortunes of the mill industry to the Currency Legislation of the Government, he had not thought out the matter for himself. If he had applied his logical mind to the subject, he might not have been led away by the specious reasonings of the interested people.

Of those who are opposed to the Currency Legislation of 1893, some say the rupee has appreciated, others say the rupee is fictitious, and again others say that if the rupee were allowed to go to its silver value it would greatly benefit the export trade and the ryots. But none of these gentry say whether the benefits will be at the expense of others, whether it would not work a great injustice on large masses of many classes. If you rob a rich man of his money and distribute it among a thousand beggars it would benefit the beggars. But if that doctrine were accepted the society would be disrupted. Mr Yule fulminates ex cathedra in some such vein every year at the annual meetings of the Bank of Calcutta. I have often wondered why some of the shareholders do not get up, and say "please take your wares to the hall of the tea planters." For the capital of the Bank of Calcutta is Rs. 15 lakhs and Rs. 15 lakhs Reserve which at the present measure represents 48 millions pence or 4 millions shillings and which, if what he preaches is realized would represent only 24 millions pence or 2 millions shillings in the world's measure of wealth. Whatever benefits he may be showering on India he commits a treason on the shareholders as Chairman of the Bank at the Banks meeting. If the shareholders are foreigners, as I gather most of them are, I would advise them to sell their shares out and convert the proceeds into sterling before his wishes are realized.

(To be continued.)

DIVINE SERVICE.

THIRD SUNDAY IN LENT, 15TH MARCH.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Merbecke.
Hymns—3, 242, 534 and 251.
3 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Lord Bishop.
Hymns—365, 229 and 184.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—57 and 56.
Collections are for Choir Fund.
Daily Matins at 6-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.

(Afghan Memorial Church.)

11 a.m.—Parade Service.
Hymns—91 and 98.
Preacher Rev. Harold Foote.
8 a.m.—Choral Celebration of the Holy Communion
Hymns—24, 323 and 326.
6 p.m.—Evensong, Choral and Sermon.
Hymns—270, 540 and 256.
Preacher the Rev Father Nicholson, S S J E.
Offertories during the day for Church expenses.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.

(Colaba Causeway.)

8 a.m.—Parade Service. Preacher Rev Edward Gearey.
6 p.m.—Evening Service. Preacher Rev Walter Seed.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
8-30 to 9-30 p.m.—Social Hour.
Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens, Byculla.)
9-30 a.m.—Preacher Rev Walter Seed.
6 p.m.—Preacher Rev Edward Gearey.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

BOWEN MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

(Apollo Bunder.)

9-45 a.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
11 a.m.—Divine Service.
6 p.m.—Divine Service. Preacher Rev. L. E. Linsell.
All Seats free and Strangers cordially invited.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

(Church of Scotland.)

11 a.m.—Joint Service. Rev. A. S. Crichton.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
Psalm—65. Hymns—61, 220, 215 and 316.

THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

(Wandby Road.)

11 a.m.—Joint Service (St. Andrew's Church.)
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Class.
6 p.m.—Evening Service Rev. Alex. S. Crichton.
Hymns—170, 193 and 107.
Psalm—89 15-18 and 1 1-6.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
Hymns—172, 316 and 219.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—207, 245, 234 and 24.

ST. NICHOLAS' SEAMEN'S CHURCH,

Opposite the Main Gate of Prince's Dock.

10-30 a.m.—Matins.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
DAILY.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
7-15 p.m.—Evensong.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon by Rev H McNeile.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon by Rev Canon Roberts.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and sermon.
Matins daily at 8-15 a.m.
Litany on Wednesdays and Fridays at 4-45 p.m.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral). Preacher Rev Fr Biscoe.
10 a.m.—Children's Service.
10-45 a.m.—Matins.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral). Preacher Rev Fr Tovey.
Alms for Church expenses.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Hymns—33, 215, 317, 322 and 182.
4-15 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—292, 235 and 269.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, BANDRA.

11 a.m.—Matins, Sermon and Celebration of the Holy Eucharist.
Hymns—234, 107 and 324.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hour ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	9	5	9
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Kaza and Umrkhadi	23	18	34
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Kumbarwady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khaubhartwadi	30	20	51
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	17	13	28
E Mazagon, Tarwady, Jacob Pipla, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	49	40	63
Parel, Sewri and Sion	11	12	19
Mahim and Worli	23	17	23
Water Distribution	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hamitals	9	10	16
Total	161	135	243
Total plague deaths to date	247,926	109,490	
Same date last year	138	115	233

PLAGUE AT BANDRA.

There were 3 attacks and 2 deaths recorded from plague within the limits of the Bandra Municipality.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

THE correspondent of the 'Times' at St. Petersburg writes on Feb. 20:—In a comprehensive secret circular to the Press which was issued last summer, and which was published some months ago in the 'Times,' it was laid down, together with many other restrictions, that the newspapers were not to discuss or even mention the "despatch of agents of the Ministry of Finance to Persia and the results of their missions." This order has recently been supplemented by another circular, dated Feb. 12, forbidding the newspapers to reproduce a letter from Rasht which has appeared in the "Novoe Obozrenie" of Tiflis concerning the construction of highway roads in Persia, or to publish "any articles whatever concerning the part played by the Russian Government and their legal agents in the construction of ways of communication in Persia."

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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11-12 The Proposed Imperial Customs Service—New Vessels for the Indian Marine—The Indian Police Commission.
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GOUT

The symptoms constitute clear evidence that uric acid is being retained in the body instead of being eliminated from it. These symptoms all point to accumulations of uric acid being formed, which will cause pain, suffering, and even agonising torment in the future. We give them in detail below:—

Acidity, Heartburn or Flatulence after meals.

Sluggish Liver, accompanied by dull pain in the right side.

Irritation between the fingers, in the palms, or about the ankle; a feeling of burning on the skin, often without redness.

Small concretions on the outer rim of the ear, and lumps under the skin on arms, breast, and legs.

Stiffness and pain in the joints and muscles.

These symptoms point direct to the use of Bishop's Varalettes, and indicate the need for commencing at once. Nothing can be gained by delay, but a great deal of avoidable suffering may have to be endured as a result of procrastination.

OTHER PEOPLE HAVE PROVED THE VALUE OF

BISHOP'S VARALETTES

IN URIC ACID TROUBLES.

Ever since Bishop's Varalettes have been offered to the public, they have been proving their transcendent virtues. When such statements as the following, occur in letter after letter, it must be clear that Bishop's Varalettes do what we say they do. Such extracts as these frequently appear in the letters we receive: "Now he is better than he has been for twenty years, and all this Change has been brought about by Bishop's Varalettes." "I am a new man since I took Bishop's Varalettes, being able to sleep at night, where formerly I was awake for hours with pains in my shoulders and hips." "Bishop's Varalettes are really a boon, and I recommend them to everyone." "During the past year I have on several occasions warded off an attack of Gout by taking Bishop's Varalettes as soon as the well-known symptoms appeared." "From the day I took Bishop's Varalettes to this I have never suffered the slightest pain, had a suspicion of gravel, or anything else." The conclusion to be drawn from these extracts is simply irresistible, and points you to the way in which you may regain your health and comfort.

Of all Chemists in Two Sizes.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS—

ALFRED BISHOP, LTD.,

48 Spelman Street, LONDON.

"Sold by the following local Chemists:—KEMP & Co., Ltd; TREACHER & Co., Ltd. M. T. MADON & Co. 24/26 ABDUL RAHIMAN Street; EDULJEE BROTHERS Crawford Market; MASTER BROTHERS, Gunbow Lane, Fort, Bombay.

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead!

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar, &c. Goa:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. J. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drop.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or BATLIWALLA & Co.'s CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the said Manufacturer Dr. H. J. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

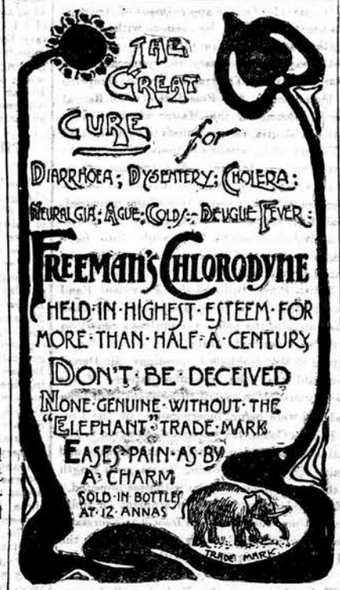
Rupture Cured.

Suffered Forty Years, and High to Death.

Remarkable Experiences of a Citizen of Llansamlet, Glamorganshire.

One of the best known engineers in Glamorganshire is rejoicing in the fact that, after suffering forty years with a dangerous rupture, was finally cured by the system invented and perfected by Dr. W. S. Rice, of London. Mr. Thomas is never so happy as when relating the story of his cure. For the greater part of his life he suffered intense pain, his rupture being of such a nature that he was unable to find any truss that would keep the rupture in place until he learned of the Dr. Rice method. The testimony of Mr. Thomas is fully borne out by a letter received from his employer (one of the most influential mine owners in Wales), who states that he acts like a entirely different man, and that he can now perform his work easily, whereas before using this wonderful treatment he could hardly walk. The cure has attracted the attention of hundreds of people throughout the country. Dr. Rice has recently prepared a book, giving a full description of his method. It is a home cure at a very small cost, and the best of all it cures without pain, danger, operation, detention from work, or inconvenience of any kind. Readers should send for this book and post it to anyone they know to be ruptured. Such an act of kindness will be worth a great deal to those who suffer from rupture. Write at once to Dr. W. S. Rice (Dept. 617), 8 and 9, Stonecutter Street, London, E.C.

MR. G. THOMAS.



TRUE HAIR GROWER

When I was bald I came into possession of the secret of a genuine hair grower. My hair grew to its present length in about 40 days. Hundreds of other similar cases. I am selling the marvellous preparation. To introduce it I will post you a trial box in sealed plain parcel for only 4 stamps. Try it, as I did, and convince yourself. Address:—

JOHN CRAVEN-BURLEIGH,
110, St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.

MINERAL WATERS.

TRADE REQUISITES.

IMPORTERS of Sulphuric and other Acids, Codd's patent glass ball Bottles, Essential Oils, and Soluble Fruit Essences of eminent manufacturers, and machineries with parts there of, and every article connected with Aerated water factory; also

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE FOR

SACCHARIN

Refined, 550 times sweeter than Sugar.

Retail price Rs. 10 per lb. Special terms to large buyers.

BEST INDIAN CARPETS AT MODERATE PRICES

CURRIMBHOY JALLALBHOY & Co.

General Merchants and Commission Agent

No. 104, Bhoosari Moholla, BOMBAY

M. SHROFF & Co.,

KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

Dealers in Phonographs Harmoniums, Cycles, &c. Apply for price list.

Water is rendered ABSOLUTELY FREE from DISEASE GERMS by using the CELEBRATED

BERKEFELD FILTER.

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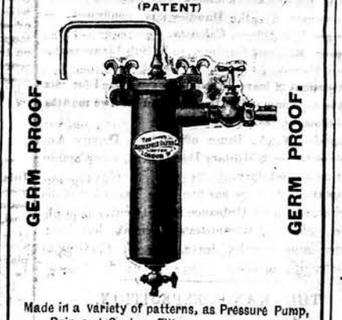

Made in a variety of patterns, as Pressure Pump, Drip and Syphon Filters.

For Domestic, Travelling & Industrial purposes, etc.

No House, Hotel, Restaurant, Club, Factory, Brewery, or Mineral Water Works should be without a

BERKEFELD FILTER.

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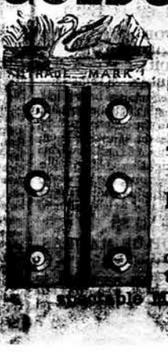

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, WROUGHT IRON HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable Merchants.

Stephens' Inks

Stephens' Ribbons. AND **Carbons.** for Typewriters.

Samples free on Application.

FREEBOOTER

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 27.

IN PARLIAMENT ON PRIVATE BUSINESS.

An interesting little post is about to become vacant in the House of Commons, the reason for private bills having sent in his resignation to the Speaker, Mr. Bonham-Carter, who has held the position for many years, and has been in the service of Parliament for nearly half a century, has no rival as an authority on private Bills and their management. The private legislation of Parliament is a phase of Parliamentary work which, though little understood, comes often closer home to the lives of the people than the things about which our great men grow angry and eloquent in the House of Commons.

THE BIRTH OF LEGISLATION.

Some of the most useful and far-reaching contributions to national legislation, indeed, have evolved from private legislation, and one of the soundest arguments for legislation affecting only classes or localities is that it affords an opportunity for experiment in untrodden paths without incurring risk or inconvenience to the nation at large. Not once nor twice, but many times, a measure of the greatest national importance has owed its origin to a private Bill, quietly introduced before the select Committee, whose business it is to deal with such legislation. A notable instance was the Public Health Acts Amendment Act of 1890 which gave to local authorities power to adopt various enactments embodied in the private laws passed on the subject. Most of the legislation of to-day concerning divorce and naturalisation is based on the countless private Bills which were passed on these subjects years ago, and company laws and estate Acts nearly all spring from the same source. Often a private Bill is recognised as being of such importance that it is adopted as a public Bill, as was the Manchester Education Bill of 1854, the Liverpool Licensing Bill of 1853, and the Presbyterian Church of Ireland Bill of 1871.

TWEEDLEDUM AND THE EMPIRE.

It may happen in this way, and has happened again and again, that the wisdom of Tweedledum or Tweedledee may help a nation in its march of progress. A private Bill about a parish pump may contain within itself the essence of legislation for a whole Empire, and any locality in the Kingdom which brings forward a private Bill in Parliament may be indirectly rendering a service to the state. The Education Bill, it is said to have had its origin in a private Bill promoted by a local authority, and it would be possible to quote many specific examples of the kind.

THE BOTTOMLESS PIT OF WESTMINSTER.

The law has never been, and never will be perhaps as long as Parliament is choked with lawyers, the cheapest thing in the world, and the private Bill is a costly undertaking. The local authorities and public companies have squandered enormous fortunes in securing or opposing special legislation, but the bottomless pit is never full, and becomes ever more exacting. The London County Council has spent more than £5,000 in promoting Water Bills alone, and its legal and Parliamentary expenses last year ran it to about £70 for every working day. But it is the railway companies which consistently devote enormous sums to this end. In ten years the railways of the United Kingdom have incurred a legal and Parliamentary expenditure of nearly three millions sterling—not more than a half per cent. on their total expenditure, but an outlay nevertheless of £1,000 for every working day.

RUNNING A RAILWAY THROUGH PARLIAMENT.

It cost three-quarters of a million sterling to get the great Northern Railway through the House of Commons, as the Irishman would say. For a hundred days in two sessions of Parliament the battle went on, three or four railway companies fighting for three or four competing schemes. When after eighty-two days in one session, and four weeks in another, the Bill at last passed through the House of Lords the total expenditure incurred was stated to be £580,355—fifteen guineas per Parliamentary minute, somebody reckoned. As if this were not enough, the Bill was found to require various corrections and alterations, and a further expenditure of £172,722 was devoted almost wholly to the making of these. Thus at its birth was a great enterprise handicapped in Parliament itself, with an unproductive expenditure at the rate of more than £3,000 for every mile of line laid down.

WHERE THE DIVIDENDS GO.

Not many years ago a train load of lawyers, railway managers, and directors, financiers, and public men arrived at the House of Commons to engage the attention of a Select Committee on the subject of the proposed amalgamation of Irish railways. For twenty-seven days counsel examined and cross-examined the representatives of the various interests concerned, and when it was all over there was a bill to be paid of fifty thousand pounds. The Irish railways were not amalgamated, and the position after the inquiry remained exactly as before, but somebody had been spending, and somebody else receiving, shareholders' money at the rate of five guineas a minute during the inquiry, so that it can hardly be said that the inquiry was an ill-wind which brought nobody any good.

HOW OLD IS THE GOVERNMENT?

Who will tell us the age of the Government? The question is not as simple as it seems, and the "Times," has only puzzled us by telling us yesterday that Government will be eight years old next July. How long is it since Mr. Chamberlain, since England and another Government came to hold office? Essentially no, since 1886, which had long a different power base. It is said with Mr. Disraeli's triumph at the polls should be considered a single government that lasted by long odds—Lord Liverpool's—which lasted fifteen years, but since then we have had Conservative ascendancy in continuous power as under Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour, the election of 1900 has not even seen a Conservative Government with a first week's mate. But is it just as certain that the present Government is in its eighth year?

THE MINISTER'S THREE BIRTHDAYS.

The average man, if he were asked when the present Government came into power, would probably say in October, 1900. A few others, no doubt, would say "July 19, 1902," when Mr. Balfour took up the Premiership. But who would say "July 2, 1895," as at that date, according to the "Times," is the birthday of the present Government, in spite of facts that since then there has been a General Election and a new Prime Minister. It will seem to most people, no doubt, that we had a "new" Government in 1900, though a conceivable argument against that theory is the fact that the Prime Minister remained the same in spite of the election, while those who hold this theory would also probably say that the Government did not change in 1902 because there was no election in spite of the change in the Premiership.

OUT OF THE MOUTH OF THE PREMIER.

The Prime Minister may be presumed to know the age of his own Cabinet—even though it is not his own as all—and we have some reason for believing that Mr. Balfour regarded the Government as beginning, and not merely resuming its sway, after the last General Election. Speaking in the House of Commons on the debate on the Address on 9, 1900, Mr. Balfour said: "At the last election the country entrusted the present Prime Minister with the task of forming an Administration and I cannot imagine a more difficult and distasteful task than that of selecting the individual members to form the Government." There is merely room for doubt, after all, that Mr. Balfour regards last autumn as the beginning of a new Government, whatever he may think as to last July; and the only point remaining to be settled is whether Mr. Balfour is right, or wrong, in this "fact" in itself, when the Prime Minister does not know the age of his own Government.

QUICK-CHANGING IN DOWN STREET.

Assuming Mr. Balfour to be wrong, Lord Salisbury holds the record for the longest single Government, and one of the shortest of modern times. The short one was in 1885-6, when Downing-street witnessed the most rapid revolutions in Government which it has seen in our time. Within one year three Governments fell, and within just more than six months two General elections took place. On June 8, 1885, the Gladstone Government was defeated in the House of Commons, and Mr. Gladstone resigned. Lord Salisbury came in, and on January 30, 1886, his first Government fell before a hostile vote in the Commons. Mr. Gladstone returned to Office, and on June 7, 1886—one day short of a year since his previous resignation—his ministry was again broken up by an adverse majority. There was a Government in the eighteenth century which lived for just two days' but no parallel for the triple change in one year comes to mind.

A CLEAN HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House of Commons has been dusted at last, and the "member of the Parliaments" is satisfied. He ought to be. The taxpayers pay more than a thousand pounds a year to keep the House clean and free from dust, and the cleaners and housemaids are counted almost by the dozen. Six cleaners and three housemaids belong to the permanent staff of the House of Commons, and their strength is considerably reinforced when the House is sitting. The wages of the regular cleaners run up to over £300 a year, and the extra persons employed in the session £874 is charged in the accounts. One of the cleaners has an extra half-sovereign a week for distributing stationery in the rooms of Cabinet Ministers, and another gets £15 a year for "cleaning and dusting books in the library."

THE M. P.'S LITTLE COMFORTS.

The porters who deliver letters wherever our legislators want to send them, cost the State £900 a year, and occasional messengers for members run up a modest bill of £10 in twelve months. "For taking division" somebody receives £300 a year, and "for compiling notes at night" £345. The Index to the journals of the House involves two items of £100 and £30 a year, and the shorthand writers who are kept at two guineas a day, and paid nine pence per folio for their transcripts, share between them in a year about £1,500. It is deplorable to find that the House of Commons has to spend between four and five thousands a year on policemen, but it would be ungracious to criticise its proceedings unkindly here, seeing that it also spends £400 a year on "St. James's Gazettes" and 9s. 6d. scrapers.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S encouragement of home industries, especially those in which the deft fingers of her own sex play a part, is well known, and friends of the Irish industries Association are hoping that her Majesty's engagements will permit of her opening the St. Patrick's Day sale at Londonderry House on March 17. The latest proof of her Majesty has given of her interest in home industries is in connection with the Honiton lace industry. She has just directed the Hon. Charlotte Knollys to write to lace workers in the Honiton schools, thanking them for a beautiful lace handerchief they sent to her Majesty as a Christmas present through the Princess of Wales, and expressing her high appreciation of the lovely work of the young lace workers of Honiton.

Skin-Tortured Babies AND TIRED MOTHERS Find Comfort in Cuticura

INSTANT RELIEF and refreshing sleep for Skin-tortured Babies and rest for Tired Mothers in warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, and gentle anointings with CUTICURA OINTMENT, the great skin cure and purest of emollients, to be followed in severe cases by mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS, to cool and cleanse the blood. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent, and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply humours, eczemas, rashes, irritations, and itchings, with loss of hair, of infants and children, yet compounded.

MILLIONS USE CUTICURA SOAP

Assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No other *medicated* soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic *toilet* soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, and the BEST toilet and BEST baby soap in the world.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS (Chocolate Coated) are a new, tasteless, odourless, economical substitute for the celebrated liquid CUTICURA RESOLVENT, as well as for all other blood purifiers and humour cures. Put up in screw-cap pocket vials, containing 60 doses.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney. British Depot: 27-28, Charterhouse Sq., London. French Depot: 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

TEAS—Perfect Quality.

COFFEES—Received the Grand Prix at Paris Exhibition.

WHISKIES—Old and mellow.

LIPTONS

PROVISIONS—Ham, Bacon, Cheese always fresh and good. Jams, Marmalade, Sugar, Tart Fruits, &c., &c., &c.

COFFEES—Roast and ground daily in India, therefore always fresh.

TEAS—A treat for all.

LIPTONS GOODS are on sale at all dealers or from D. C. OOMRIGAR and D. H. HEERAJEE—BOMBAY.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH.

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY FLUID AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates. Cleans Plate and Jewellery.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., GUILDFORD STREET, LONDON, S.E.

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HARLENE FOR THE HAIR

THE GREAT HAIR PRODUCER & RESTORER

The Very Finest Dressing. *Specially Prepared and Delicately Perfumed.*

A LUXURY AND A NECESSITY TO EVERY MODERN TOILET.

Restores the Hair
Promotes the Growth
Arrests the Fall
Strengthens the Roots
Preserves the Hair
Removes Dandruff
Allays all Irritation

'HARLENE' Preserves, Strengthens and Invigorates Children's Hair.

Full description and directions for use in 20 languages supplied with every bottle.

1/-, 2/6 and (triple 2/6 size) 4/6 per Bottle of Druggists &c., all over the World.

EDWARDS' "HARLENE" Co., 95 & 96, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

S. & H. HARRIS'

HARNESS PREPARATIONS.

Sold by all Saddlers and Storekeepers.

SOLE PASTE & SOAP.
BLACK DYE.
JET BLACK OIL.

Manufactory: LONDON, E., ENGLAND.

Danger ahead! The engineer doesn't see the broken rail. There is sure to be a terrible wreck. There's a wreck ahead for you if you pay no attention to your weak throat and lungs.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Weak throats and weak lungs easily give way. Some extra strain, as a fresh cold, and you are down with bronchitis or pneumonia. Better strengthen these weak places before it is too late. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral heals these irritable throats, gives tone to the relaxed membranes, and imparts strength to the lungs.

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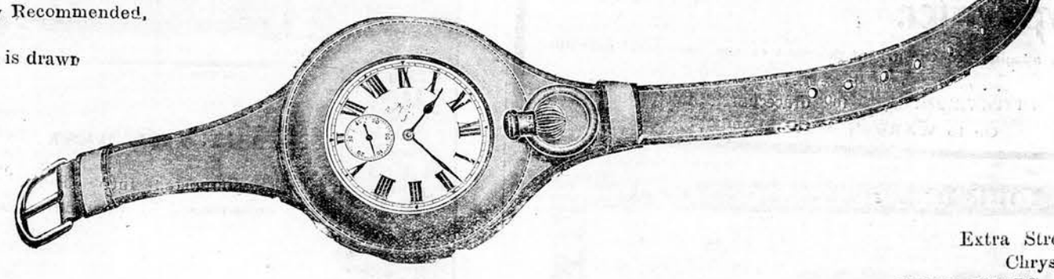

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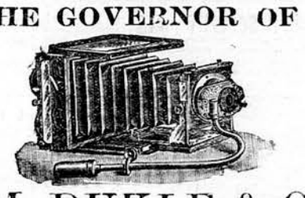

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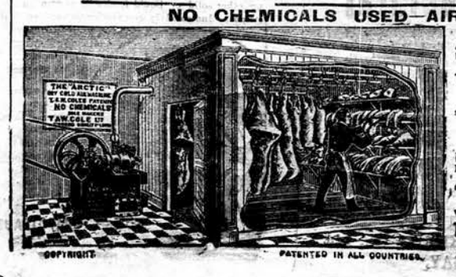

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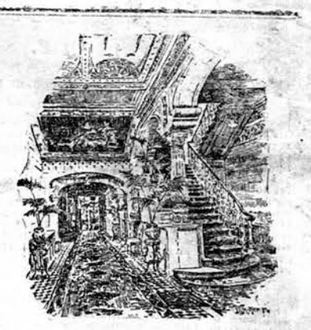

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